

THE
STUDENT'S COMPANION.

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN ONTARIO



THE J. D. BARNETT
TEXT-BOOK COLLECTION

University of Western Ontario
LIBRARY

LONDON - CANADA

Class

LT1001

445

S93Dz



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Ontario Council of University Libraries

THE
STUDENT'S COMPANION,

OR
ELEMENTARY LESSONS AND EXERCISES
IN TRANSLATING,

FROM

ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

RE-ARRANGED AND ENLARGED
BY
PROFESSOR P. J. DAREY, M.A.,
OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

MONTREAL :
ROBERT MILLER, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
TORONTO :
ADAM MILLER, 62 KING STREET EAST.

JOHN LOVELL, PRINTER.

Entered, according to the Act of the Provincial Parliament, in
the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by
ROBERT MILLER, in the Office of the Registrar of the Province
of Canada.

T623

PREFACE.

THE object of this little book is to present to the young student a condensed view of the elements of the French language in a clear and simple manner, and at the same time to lessen the fatigue incurred by the teacher in giving repeated verbal explanations of the most important rules of etymology. No attempt has been made to teach the syntax of the language, with the exception of a few fundamental rules ; neither have many idioms been introduced ; the aim of the compiler being to avoid whatever might perplex or confuse. This little work, it will be remembered, is not intended to take the place of a Grammar, but to prepare the pupil, by careful drilling, for larger and more comprehensive treatises ; and it is believed that any child, who can distinguish the different parts of speech in English, will be able to understand and learn the lessons without difficulty ; and that, if they are thoroughly learned, the succeeding course of French study will be much facilitated.

The multiplication of school books may be considered an evil, but the compiler could not find any work con-

taining a clear, comprehensive view of the parts of speech and their modifications, and at the same time sufficiently elementary to be placed in the hands of pupils beginning to translate from English into French. She has, therefore, prepared this little volume, and after teaching classes from it for several years, and testing its adaptation to the comprehension of pupils of various ages and capacities, she ventures to offer it to the public, in the hope that it may prove a useful auxiliary to other teachers. In its preparation the best authorities have been carefully consulted and followed, and assistance has been kindly furnished by several professors of the French language, whose experience in teaching enables them to judge of the wants of the young student.

M. A. L.

Philadelphia 1853

EDITOR'S NOTE.

The want of a small, well-arranged Manual as a text-book in teaching French, has been a long time felt by many teachers. The text books used in most schools were too large for the restricted time devoted to the study of the French language in the English schools in this country. Many grammars were without any arrangement whatever in reference to the parts of Speech, besides being very deficient in the fundamental rules of French Grammar, whilst others contained too many rules, tending to confuse the young student.

I met at last with the Young Student's Companion. It was not *all* I desired it to be ; but, believing, with many educators, that the multiplicity of school books is an evil, I have prepared a new Edition of this excellent little book, rather than publish a new one. I have used it with great satisfaction and benefit to my classes, during the past two years. In this Edition several mistakes have been corrected, various changes and many additions made, which, I trust, will be considered improvements.

P. J. D.

MONTREAL, June, 1863.

TO TEACHERS.

The lessons preceding the exercises are designed to be committed to memory by the student. He will find it advantageous to commit to memory the vocabularies also, as they occur.

It is not sufficient that the student merely write these exercises to be examined by the teacher ; he should also be required to give his reasons for using one form of the article, adjective, &c., in preference to another.

INTRODUCTION.

The French Alphabet contains 25 letters :

A	B	C	D	E	F	*G	H	I
ah	bay	say	day	a	eff	*jay	ash	e
J*	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
jee*	kah	ell	emm	enn	o	pay	ku	err
S	T	U	V	(W)	X	Y	Z.	
ess	tay	u	vay	(double vay)	eeks	eegrec	zaid.	

Letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u* and *y*. The other letters are consonants.

There are some combinations of letters which are sometimes called *compound vowels*, viz. :—*an, in, on, un, eu, ou*.

The vowel *a* is pronounced as *a* in the word *Arm*

“	e	“	e	“	Ebb
“	i	“	i	“	pique
“	o	“	o	“	stock
“	u	“	u	“	suite

y between two vowels as two *i*'s, viz. :—*moyen, moi-i-en*; at the end or at the commencement of a word as an *i*.

The compound vowel *an* as *an* in the word *want*.

“	“	in as an	“	ANCHOR.
“	“	on as on	“	wrong.
“	“	un has no correspondent in English.		
“	“	eu as i	in	bird.
“	“	ou as ou	“	you.

Ch is pronounced generally as *sh* in the word *shore*.

Gn like *ni* in the English word *minion*.

Gu is pronounced generally as *g* in *Get*.

Ph as *ph* in the English word *philosophy*.

Qu is generally pronounced like *k* in *King*.

Th like *th* in *Thames*.

* Pronounced as *s* in pleasure.

OF ACCENTS AND OTHER MARKS.

The French make a frequent use of certain signs called ORTHOGRAPHIC SIGNS. They are the *accents*, the *apostrophe*, the *trait d'unior* (hyphen), the *tréma* (diæresis), the *cédille* (cedilla), the *parenthèse* (parenthesis), and the different marks of punctuation.

There are three *accents*, the accent *aigu* (acute '), which is never used except over the vowel *e*, the accent *grave* (`), which is used over the vowels *a*, *e*, *u*, and the accent *circonflexe* (^), which is used with any of the vowels but *y*.

The *apostrophe* (') is used to point out the elision of a vowel at the end of a word before another word beginning with a vowel, or an *h* mute, as in *l'âme*, the soul; *l'homme*, the man, instead of *la âme*, *le homme*.

A, *E*, *I*, are the only vowels liable to be thus cut off, and this last one in the single word *si* before *il*; *s'il* for *si il*.

The *trait d'unior* (-) is used principally to connect compound words, as in *arc-en-ciel* (rainbow), or to join the pronoun to the verb, in the interrogative conjugation.

The *tréma* (") is the same sign as the *diæresis* and used for the same purpose in French as in English.

The *cédille* (,) is a little mark put under the *s*, whenever it is required to give to that letter the articulation produced by the letter *s*, before the letters *a*, *o*, *u*; as, *Français*, *garçon*, *reçu*.

There are two numbers in French as in English, the *singular* and the *plural*.

The French language has only two genders, the *mascu-line* and the *feminine*. The gender of *animate* objects is the same as in English; but practice, close attention to the harmony of the language, and very often derivation, can alone teach the gender of *inanimate* objects.

There are in French TEN sorts of words, called *parts of speech*, namely:

Article, *substantive* or *noun*, *adjective*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *participle*, *adverb*, *preposition*, *conjunction*, *interjection*.

The six first are variable, the four last invariable,

ELEMENTARY FRENCH EXERCISES.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE ARTICLE.

SECT. I. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

The,	<i>le</i> ,	<i>la</i> ,	<i>l'</i> ,	<i>les</i> .
Of the,	<i>du</i> ,	<i>de la</i> ,	<i>de l'</i> ,	<i>des</i> .
To the,	<i>au</i> ,	<i>à la</i> ,	<i>à l'</i> ,	<i>aux</i> ,
From the,	<i>du</i> ,	<i>de la</i> ,	<i>de l'</i> ,	<i>des</i> .

§ 1. The definite article *the* is expressed in French by *le*, before a noun of the masculine gender, singular number, beginning with a consonant, or an *h* aspirated ;

la, before a noun of the feminine gender, singular number, beginning with a consonant, or an *h* aspirated ;

l', before a noun of either gender singular number, beginning with a vowel or a mute *h* ;

les, before a noun of the plural number, of either gender, whether it begin with a vowel or a consonant.

N. B.—The student will remember that a *mute h*, a *silent h*, and an *h* *not* aspirated, are synonymous ; that is, they mean the same thing.

Vocabulary.

Book,	<i>livre</i> , m.	King,	<i>roi</i> , m.
Brother,	<i>frère</i> , m.	Lion,	<i>lion</i> , m.
Cow,	<i>vache</i> , f.	Man,	<i>homme</i> , m. <i>h</i> silent.
Coat,	<i>habit</i> , m. <i>h</i> mute.	Mind,	<i>esprit</i> , m.
Dog,	<i>chien</i> , m.	Pen,	<i>plume</i> , f.
Ear,	<i>oreille</i> , f.	Queen,	<i>reine</i> , f.
Friend,	<i>ami</i> , m.	Sister,	<i>sœur</i> , f.
Grass,	<i>herbe</i> , f. <i>h</i> mute.	Star,	<i>étoile</i> , f.
Head,	<i>tête</i> , f.	Soul,	<i>âme</i> , f.
Ink,	<i>encre</i> , f.	Work,	<i>ouvrage</i> , m.

N. B.—All the nouns used in the Exercises on the Article form the plural by adding *s* to the singular.

RULE FOR THE ARTICLE.—Every article must agree in gender and number with the noun to which it relates.

Exercise 1.

The king, the dog, the book. The queen, the pen, the cow. The mind, the work, the man. The star, the ink, the grass. The pens, the stars, the books. The lion, the head, the ear, the sister, the kings, the friend, the coat, the men, the soul, the brother, the ears, the grass, the brothers, the sisters, the men.

§ 2. *De* is the French word for *of* and *from*. But *of the* and *from the* are expressed by

du, (instead of *de le*, of which it is a contraction,) before a noun of the masculine gender, singular number, beginning with a consonant, or an *h* aspirated;

de la, before a noun of the feminine gender, singular number, beginning with a consonant or an *h* aspirated;

de l', before a noun of either gender, singular number, beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute;

des, (a contraction of *de les*) before nouns of the plural number, and of either gender, whether they begin with a consonant or not.

N.B.—*De le* and *de les* are never used.

Exercise 2.

Of the king. From the book. Of the queen. From the pen. Of the work. Of the man. From the lion. From the grass. Of the friends. From the stars. The dogs of the queen. The coat of the brother. The ears of the dog. The head of the cow. The sister of the friend. The mind of the man. The books of the men.

Remark.—*Du*, *de la*, *de l'* and *des*, are also used to express the possessive case of nouns, and whenever the possessive case is used, the object is always placed before the possessor; thus, the king's brother, *le frère DU roi*; the queen's sister, *la sœur DE LA reine*.

Exercise 3.

The king's coat. The queen's friend. The man's dog. The queen's brother. The brother of the queen. The king's sister.

The sisters of the king. From the cow's head. Of the lion's ear.
The dog's ears. The king's books. The king's coats. The men's
cows. The cows' heads. The brother's coat. Of the queen's dogs.

§ 3. *A* is the French word for *to*. But *to the* is expressed by

au, (instead of *à le*, of which it is a contraction,) before a noun of the masculine gender, singular number, beginning with a consonant, or an *h* aspirated;

à la, before a noun of the feminine gender, singular number, beginning with a consonant, or an *h* aspirated;

à l', before a noun of either gender, singular number, beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*;

aux, (a contraction of *à les*,) before nouns of the plural number.

N.B.—*A le* and *a les* are never used.

N. B.—The pupil must not omit the grave accent (') over *a to*, as this accent distinguishes the word *a*, to, from *a*, the French word for *has*.

Vocabulary.

And,	<i>et.</i>	History,	<i>histoire</i> , f. <i>h</i> silent.
Boy,	<i>garçon</i> , m.	Honor,	<i>honneur</i> , m. <i>h</i> silent.
Child,	<i>enfant</i> , m.	Hour,	<i>heure</i> , f. <i>h</i> silent.
Door,	<i>porte</i> , f.	Justice,	<i>justice</i> , f. .
Father,	<i>père</i> , m.	Mother,	<i>mère</i> , f.
Finger,	<i>doigt</i> , m.	School,	<i>école</i> , f.
Glove,	<i>gant</i> , m.	Tooth,	<i>dent</i> , f.
Garden,	<i>jardin</i> , m.	Tree,	<i>arbre</i> , m.
Hand,	<i>main</i> , f.	Truth,	<i>vérité</i> , f.

Exercise 4.

To the boy, to the garden. To the door, to the hand. To the tree, to the school. To the honor, to the hour. To the boys, to the doors, to the trees, to the histories. To the ear, to the ears. To the tooth, to the teeth. To the finger of the boy. To the hand of the mother. To the trees of the garden. To the sister of the boys. To the hands of the child. To the justice of the king. To the gloves of the children. To the truth of the history.

§ 4. The rules given above for rendering the article into French, may be briefly expressed as follows:

Before a *plural* noun, *the* is expressed by *les*; *of the* and *from the*, by *des*; *to the*, by *aux*.

Before a *singular* noun of either gender, beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*, *the* is expressed by *l'*; *of the* and *from the*, by *de l'*; *to the*, by *à l'*.

Before a *singular* noun of the *feminine* gender, beginning with a *consonant* or an *h* aspirate, *the* is expressed by *la*; *of the* and *from the*, by *de la*; *to the*, by *à la*.

Before a *singular* noun of the *masculine* gender, beginning with a *consonant* or an *h* aspirate, *the* is expressed by *le*; *of the* and *from the*, by *du*; *to the*, by *au*.

Exercise 5.

The father, of the father, to the father, from the father. The mother, of the mother, to the mother, from the mother. The fathers, of the fathers, to the fathers, from the fathers. The child, of the child, to the child, from the child. The children, of the children, to the children, from the children. The hour, to the hour, of the hours. The man, of the man, to the men. Of the histories. From the histories. The boy's friend. The sister's mind. The child's ear. The teeth of the lion. Send (*envoyez*) the children to the school. To the sister of the king. Bring (*apportez*) the boys' pens. To the stars. To the ink.

§ 5. In English, when two or more nouns are connected by the conjunction *and*, the article is sometimes expressed before the first noun only, and omitted before the others; but in French, the article must be repeated before each of the nouns.

The same remark applies to the prepositions *à*, *en*, and *de*.

Exercise 6.

The pen and ink. The ear and hand of the man. The friend of the father, mother, and children. To the kings and queens. The books of the brothers and sisters. The children's mother and father. Send the books, pens, and ink to the school. Bring the boy's coat and gloves to the door. The king's truth and justice. The child's ear and fingers. To the honor and justice of the boy. The queen's brothers and sisters. The children's friend. Send the gloves to the men and boys. Of the friend's work. The king's friends. To the queen's gardens. To the father, mother, and child. Send the boys' coats to the man.

Remark.—In every French grammar, various rules are given for the use and omission of the article, but they do not come within the scope of the present work. The following one, however, is so important to the beginner that it is inserted:

§ 6. RULE.—All French nouns, used in the widest sense, must be preceded by the definite article.

In English, nouns taken in their widest sense are used without an article. Thus in saying, Man is mortal, we mean by man *all mankind*. When we say, Birds fly, fishes swim, quadrupeds have four feet, we do not mean some birds, some fishes, some quadrupeds, but *all birds, fishes, quadrupeds*. In the French language, the reverse of this takes place.

N. B.—In the following exercise, write in French the *nouns* only, with their appropriate articles.

Exercise 7.

Kings and queens are mortal. Children love to play. Ink is liquid. Mind cannot die. Friends are invaluable. Grass is green, Men love truth and justice. Honor is often misunderstood. Lions roar. Boys should not be mischievous. Man's honor. The histories of kings and queens. Truth is precious. Stars twinkle. Lions are carnivorous. Cows eat grass. Kings should be just.

§ 7. PROPER NOUNS.—(1.) Names of *countries* take the definite article before them; as, Europe, *l'Europe*.

Unless they are preceded by a verb, signifying *dwelling, going, or coming*, when the article must be omitted. In these instances, *in* and *to* must be translated by *en*, and *from*, by *de*; as,

He is in France,	<i>Il est en France.</i>
He comes from France,	<i>Il vient de France.</i>
He is going to France,	<i>Il va en France.</i>

N. B.—Several exceptions to this general rule are found in French grammars, which the student will learn hereafter.

(2.) The names of *persons, cities, and towns*, are used in French as in English, without the article.

SECT. II. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

A or an,	<i>un</i> , masc. sing.
A or an,	<i>une</i> , fem. sing.

§ 8. *A or an* is translated into French by *un* before a noun of the masculine gender, and by *une* before a noun

of the feminine gender, whether the French noun begin with a consonant or a vowel.

	Masc.	Fem.
Of a or an,	<i>d'un,</i>	<i>d'une.</i>
To a or an,	<i>à un,</i>	<i>à une.</i>
From a or an,	<i>d'un,</i>	<i>d'une.</i>

Vocabulary.

Apple,	<i>pomme</i> , f.	Perfume,	<i>parfum</i> , m.
Apricot,	<i>abricot</i> , m.	Pink,	<i>œillet</i> , m.
Cloth,	<i>drap</i> , m.	Plum,	<i>prune</i> , f.
House,	<i>maison</i> , f.	Rose,	<i>rose</i> , f.
Lemon,	<i>citron</i> , m.	Silk,	<i>soie</i> , f.
Orange,	<i>orange</i> , f.	Snow-drop,	<i>perce-neige</i> , f.
Peach,	<i>pêche</i> , f.	Strawberry,	<i>fraise</i> , f.
Pencil,	<i>crayon</i> , m.	Violet,	<i>violette</i> , f.

Exercise 8.

A rose, an orange, a pink, an apple. Of a lemon, of a plum, of a violet, of an apricot. To a pink, to a snow-drop, to a father, to a child. A history of a king. The head of a lion. A sister of the queen. To a garden. To a house. Bring a pencil and a book. Send an apple and an orange to the boy's mother. Of an hour. The fingers of a glove. A lion's ears. From a king. Have you (*avez-vous*) a pen? Will you have (*voulez-vous*) an apricot? The trees of a garden. From a friend, from a star, from a child, from a history. The perfume of a violet. To the door of a house.

SECT. III. THE PARTITIVE ARTICLE.

Some or any, *du, de la, de l', des, de, d'.*

§ 9. The partitive article, *du, de la, de l', des, de, d'*, (Englished by *some* or *any*, expressed or understood,) is used to express a portion of a whole thing, or part of a quantity of things.

Some or *any* is expressed in French by

du, before a noun masculine, singular, commencing with a consonant or *h* aspirate;

de la, before a noun feminine, singular, commencing with a consonant or *h* aspirate;

de l', before a noun singular, commencing with a vowel or silent *h*;

des, before a noun of the plural number;

de, before an *adjective* commencing with a consonant or *h* aspirate, or, in a *negative* sentence, before a noun commencing with a consonant or *h* aspirate;

d', before an *adjective* commencing with a vowel or *h* mute, or, in a *negative* sentence, before a noun commencing with a vowel or *h* mute.

Vocabulary.

Beef,	<i>bœuf</i> , m.	Milk,	<i>lait</i> , m.
Beauty,	<i>beauté</i> , f.	Modesty,	<i>modestie</i> , f.
Bread,	<i>pain</i> , m.	Mutton,	<i>mouton</i> , m.
Butter,	<i>beurre</i> , m.	Prudence,	<i>prudence</i> , f.
Coffee,	<i>café</i> , m.	Silver,	<i>argent</i> , m.
Cream,	<i>crème</i> , f.	Sugar,	<i>sucré</i> , m.
Gold,	<i>or</i> , m.	Tea,	<i>thé</i> , m.
Grape,	<i>raisin</i> , m.	Wine,	<i>vin</i> , m.

Exercise 9.

Some bread and some cream. Some strawberries, and some apricots. Have you any lemons? Will you have some ink? Send some peaches to the child's mother. Some histories. Some prudence. Have you any grapes? Some houses. Some pencils. Have you any pinks? Some sugar, and some tea. Bring some grapes, some oranges, and some lemons. Some work. Some cloth, and some silk.

§ 10. *Some* or *any* is often understood in English without being expressed; but when it is understood, the partitive article must be expressed in French, and must be repeated before every noun where it is understood.

Exercise 10.

Some coffee, tea and sugar. Will you have milk or (*ou*) cream? Send some books, pens, and ink to the boys. Have you any bread and butter? I have (*j'ai*) snow-drops* and violets. Will you have beef or mutton? She has (*elle a*) beauty and modesty. Send some strawberries and cream to the boy's sister. Bring some pinks and roses. Will you have gold or silver? He has (*il a*) apples and plums. She has a father and mother, brothers and sisters, children and friends.

Remark 1.—The pupil must remember that it is when the *French* adjective precedes the noun that *some* and *any* are expressed by *de* or *d'*; by *de*, if the *French* adjective commences with

* This noun has no plural in French.

a consonant, and by *d'*, if the adjective commences with a vowel or silent *h*.

Exercise 11.

Some bread. Some good (*bon*) bread. Have you any pens? Have you any good (*bonnes*) pens? She has fine (*belles*) oranges. Bring some good (*bonne*) ink. Have you any new (*nouveaux*) books? She has good (*bons*) friends. Have you coffee, tea, and sugar? Here are (*voici*) some fine (*belles*) peaches. Bring some roses and violets. Have you fine (*belles*) cows? Send some grapes and oranges to the children. Have you good (*bonnes*) oranges? Will you have silk or cloth?

Exercise 12.

Give me (*donnez-moi*) the boy's gloves and send the coat to the school. Will you have coffee or tea? The beauty of the stars. Have you any good (*bonne*) ink? Send some ink to the boys. Have you any roses? Here are some fine (*belles*) roses. The grass of the garden. The lion's tooth. A man's hands. Give me some snow-drops and violets. Send some bread and milk to the children. A dog's head. Send a rose and a pink to the child's sister. A star, an hour, a hand. The ears of lions and dogs. The rose's perfume.

Remark 2. In the following Exercise, *no* is equivalent to *not any*; and *not* used with a verb, is expressed in French by placing *ne* before the verb, and *pas* after it. *Ne* is written *n'* before a vowel or *h* mute.

I am not old. Je *ne suis pas* vieux.

Exercise 13.

Have you any bread? I have no (not any) bread. He has n^o friends. I have no fine (*belles*) oranges. She has prudence. She has no beauty. Have you any books? Have you any good (*bons*) books? I have no apricots. I have no good (*bons*) apricots. I have good (*bonnes*) plums. She has apples. He has fine (*belles*) apples. The boy has good (*bonnes*) pens. The brother has no good (*bonnes*) pens. Have you good (*bon*) wine? I have no wine; I have milk. The man has silver; he has no gold. The child has no teeth.

Remark 3. *Some* and *any*, meaning *a few*, and followed by a noun, are translated into French by *quelques*, as will be seen in the Section on the Indefinite Adjectives.

Remark 4. *Some* and *any*, meaning *a few*, and *not* fol-

lowed by a noun, will be explained in Chapter X., on the Indefinite Pronouns.

Remark 5. *Some* and *any*, not followed by a noun, and used at the end of a sentence, will be explained in Chapter VII., on the Personal Pronouns.

CHAPTER II.

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF FRENCH NOUNS.

§ 11. To form the plural of French nouns, add *s* to the singular ; as *père*, father ; *pères*, fathers.

Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, in the singular, do not vary in the plural : as, *fils*, son ; *fils*, sons.

Nouns ending in *au* or *eu*, add *x* to form the plural : as *eau*, water ; *eaux*, waters.

Nouns in *ou* form their plural regularly, by the addition of *s*.

But the following nouns in *ou* take *x* to form the plural viz. : *bijou*, jewel ; *caillou*, pebble ; *chou*, cabbage ; *genou*, knee ; *hibou*, owl ; *joujou*, plaything ; *pou*, louse.

Nouns ending in *al* change this termination into *aux* to form the plural : as, *cheval*, horse ; *chevaux*, horses.

But *bal*, ball ; *carnaval*, carnival ; *régal*, feast, and a few others, form their plural regularly, by the addition of *s* to the singular.

Nouns in *ail* form their plural regularly, by adding *s* to the singular.

The following seven nouns in *ail* form their plural by changing *ail* into *aux*, viz : *bail*, lease ; *émail*, enamel ; *corail*, coral ; *soupirail*, air-hole ; *travail*, work ; *vantail*, leaf of a folding-door ; *ventail*, the part of a helmet which admits air ; *vitrail*, glass-window.

Ciel, heaven, has *cieux* in the plural. *Œil*, eye, has *yeux*. *Aïeul*, ancestor, has *aïeux*.

N.B. There are a few irregularities in the formation of the plural of nouns which are not mentioned here, because they are not important to the young student. They can be found in almost any French grammar.

Exercise 14.

The student will commit to memory the following French nouns, and write them in the plural :

Animal,	<i>animal</i> , m.	Eye,	<i>œil</i> , m.
Arm,	<i>bras</i> , m.	Fan,	<i>éventail</i> , m.
Ball,	<i>bal</i> , m,	Feast,	<i>régal</i> , m.
Bird,	<i>oiseau</i> , m.	Fire,	<i>feu</i> , m.
Bolt,	<i>verrou</i> . m.	Fool,	<i>fou</i> , m.
Bone,	<i>os</i> , m.	Foot,	<i>pied</i> , m.
Brook,	<i>ruisseau</i> , m.	Game,	<i>jeu</i> , m.
Cabbage,	<i>chou</i> , m.	General,	<i>général</i> , m.
Cage,	<i>cage</i> , f.	Girl,	<i>filie</i> , f.
Carnival,	<i>carnaval</i> , m.	Hammer,	<i>marteau</i> , m
Cent,	<i>sou</i> , m.	Hat,	<i>chapeau</i> , m.
Cloak,	<i>manteau</i> , m.	Hair, (a)	<i>cheveu</i> , m.
Coral,	<i>corail</i> , m.	Halter,	<i>licou</i> , m.
Country,	<i>pays</i> , m.	Heaven,	<i>ciel</i> , m.
Cradle,	<i>berceau</i> , m.	Height,	<i>hauteur</i> , f. h. <i>asp-</i>
Cross,	<i>croix</i> , f.	Hero,	<i>héros</i> , m. h. <i>asp-</i>
Crystal,	<i>cristal</i> , m.	Hole,	<i>trou</i> , m.
Daughter,	<i>fille</i> , f.	Horse,	<i>cheval</i> , m.
Day,	<i>jour</i> , m.	Jewel,	<i>bijou</i> , m.
Detail,	<i>détail</i> , m.	Knee,	<i>genou</i> , m.
Evil,	<i>mal</i> , m.	Knife,	<i>couteau</i> , m.

Exercise 15.

The student will commit to memory the following French nouns, and write them in the plural :

Lamb,	<i>agneau</i> , m.	Pine-apple,	<i>ananas</i> , m.
Lease,	<i>bail</i> , m.	Place,	<i>lieu</i> , m.
Lesson,	<i>leçon</i> , f.	Plaything,	<i>joujou</i> , m.
Lily,	<i>lis</i> , m.	Price,	<i>prix</i> , m.
Louse,	<i>pou</i> , m.	Ring,	<i>anneau</i> , m.
Mallet,	<i>Mail</i> , m.	Room,	<i>chambre</i> , f.
Month,	<i>mois</i> , m.	Rudder,	<i>gouvernail</i> , m.
Month,	<i>bouche</i> , f	Shoo,	<i>soulier</i> , m.
Mouse,	<i>souris</i> , f.	Sheep,	<i>brebis</i> , f.
Nail,	<i>clou</i> , m.	Sky,	<i>ciel</i> , m.
Neighbour,	<i>voisin</i> , m.	Son,	<i>fils</i> , m.
Nephew,	<i>neveu</i> , m.	Stocking,	<i>bas</i> , m.
Night,	<i>nuit</i> , f.	Thumb,	<i>pouce</i> , m.
Nose,	<i>nez</i> , m.	Table,	<i>table</i> , f.
Owl,	<i>hibou</i> , m. h. <i>asp.</i>	Tongue,	<i>langue</i> , f.
Palace,	<i>palais</i> , m.	Tooth,	<i>dent</i> , f.
Pebble,	<i>caillou</i> , m.	Value,	<i>valeur</i> , f.

Vessel,	<i>vaisseau</i> , m.	Wind,	<i>vent</i> , m.
Voice,	<i>voix</i> , f.	Woman,	<i>femme</i> , f.
Walnut,	<i>noix</i> , f.	Wood,	<i>bois</i> , m.
Water,	<i>eau</i> , f.	Work,	<i>travail</i> , m.
Weight,	<i>poids</i> , m	Worth,	<i>prix</i> , m.

Exercise 16.

The rudders of the vessels. The eyes of the birds. The voices of the generals. The queen's jewels. The children's playthings. Bring some cabbages from the garden. Give me the boys' hats and cloaks. From the palaces. Give me some strawberries, some lemons, a pine-apple, and some fine (*belles*) oranges. The boy's friend has gold and silver. Here are some good (*bonnes*) pens. The man has horses and cows. The teeth of the mice. Will you have wine or water? Have you any good (*bonne*) water? The boy's arms.

Exercise 17.

The halters of the horses. The voice of the hero. The sons of the heroes. The prices of the fans. Here are some nails and bolts. The bones of the arm. The pebbles of the brooks. Have you any pine-apples? The lilies of the gardens. The head, mouth, and teeth of a sheep. The price of the horses. The voices of the birds. Bring some crystals. Of the waters and winds. To the balls of the queen. The eyes of the owl. To the skies. The ear and eye of man. Send some pine-apples and peaches to the neighbours.

CHAPTER III.

ON THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective in French, unlike the English adjective, varies in gender and in number, according to the noun that it modifies, to show the close relation there exists between the adjective and the noun.

SECT. I. THE FORMATION OF THE FEMININE OF FRENCH ADJECTIVES.

§ 12. RULE 1.—Adjectives ending with *e* mute have their masculine and feminine alike; as, *digne*, *digne*, worthy.

§ 13. RULE 2.—The feminine of adjectives which do not end with *e* mute, is generally formed by adding *e* mute to the masculine; as, *méchant*, *méchante*, wicked; *sensé*, *sensée*, sensible.

Exception 1. Adjectives ending with *f* change this letter into *ve*; as, *bref*, *brève*, short.

Exception 2. Adjectives ending with *x* change this letter into *se*; as, *heureux*, *heureuse*, happy.

Exception 3. Adjectives ending in

<i>el,</i>	make their feminine by doubling their final consonant and adding <i>e</i> mute, as	<i>tel, telle</i> , such.
<i>eil,</i>		<i>pareil, pareille</i> , like.
<i>en,</i>		<i>ancien, ancienne</i> , ancient.
<i>et,</i>		<i>muet, muette</i> , dumb.
<i>on,</i>		<i>bon, bonne</i> , good.

The following list includes many of the adjectives in common use, which do not form their feminine gender agreeably to the rules given above :

Masc.	Fem.	English.
<i>Doux,</i>	<i>douce,</i>	sweet.
<i>Faux,</i>	<i>fausse,</i>	false. .
<i>Nul,</i>	<i>nulle,</i>	no.
<i>Gentil,</i>	<i>gentille,</i>	kind or pretty.
<i>Sot,</i>	<i>sotte,</i>	silly.
<i>Bas,</i>	<i>basse,</i>	low.
<i>Gras,</i>	<i>grasse,</i>	fat.
<i>Las,</i>	<i>lasse,</i>	weary.
<i>Epais,</i>	<i>épaisse,</i>	thick.
<i>Gros,</i>	<i>grosse,</i>	large.
<i>Frais,</i>	<i>fraîche,</i>	fresh.
<i>Blanc,</i>	<i>blanche,</i>	white.
<i>Franc,</i>	<i>franche,</i>	frank.
<i>Sec,</i>	<i>sèche,</i>	dry.
<i>Public,</i>	<i>publique,</i>	public.
<i>Long,</i>	<i>longue,</i>	long.
<i>Bénin,</i>	<i>bénigne,</i>	benign.
<i>Malin,</i>	<i>maligne,</i>	malicious.
<i>Trompeur,</i>	<i>trompeuse,</i>	deceitful.
<i>Favori,</i>	<i>favorite,</i>	favorite.

Before a noun masculine, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.

Beau,
Nouveau,
Fou,
Mou,
Vieux,

Before a noun masculine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

bel,
nouvel,
fol,
mol,
vieil,

Fem.

belle,
nouvelle,
folle,
molle,
vieille,

English.

beautiful.
new.
foolish.
soft.
old.

Exercise 18.

The pupil will commit to memory the following French adjectives, and write them in the feminine singular:

<i>Actif</i> , active.	<i>Léger</i> ,* light.
<i>Agé</i> , old.	<i>Malade</i> , sick.
<i>Amer</i> ,* bitter.	<i>Malheureux</i> , unhappy.
<i>Ancien</i> , ancient.	<i>Méchant</i> , wicked.
<i>Attentif</i> , attentive.	<i>Mortel</i> , mortal.]
<i>Aveugle</i> , blind.	<i>Muet</i> , dumb.
<i>Aride</i> , greedy.	<i>Naturel</i> , natural.
<i>Bleu</i> , blue.	<i>Noir</i> , black.
<i>Bon</i> , good.	<i>Odoriférant</i> , fragrant.
<i>Bref</i> , short.	<i>Oisif</i> , idle.
<i>Captif</i> , captive.	<i>Orgueilleux</i> , proud.
<i>Carré</i> , square.	<i>Pareil</i> , like.
<i>Cher</i> ,* dear.	<i>Paresseux</i> , lazy.
<i>Content</i> , pleased.	<i>Pauvre</i> , poor.
<i>Couposable</i> , guilty.	<i>Pensif</i> , thoughtful.
<i>Courageux</i> , courageous.	<i>Précieux</i> , precious.
<i>Digne</i> , worthy.	<i>Purpre</i> , purple.
<i>Difficile</i> , difficult.	<i>Propre</i> , clean.
<i>Dur</i> , hard.	<i>Rond</i> , round.
<i>Envieux</i> , envious.	<i>Rouge</i> , red.
<i>Fidèle</i> , faithful.	<i>Soigneux</i> , careful.
<i>Grand</i> , great, tall.	<i>Sourd</i> , deaf.
<i>Gris</i> , gray.	<i>Triste</i> , sad.
<i>Heureux</i> , happy.	<i>Vermeil</i> , rosy.
<i>Ingrat</i> , ungrateful.	<i>Vert</i> , green.
<i>Injuste</i> , unjust.	<i>Vertueux</i> , virtuous.
<i>Jaune</i> , yellow.	<i>Vif</i> , quick, lively.
<i>Jeune</i> , young.	<i>Vindicatif</i> , revengeful.

Neuf, new, that has not been used.

Nouveau, new, newly published.

* Adjectives ending in *er*, form the feminine, not only by the addition of *e* mute, but require a grave accent (‘) to be placed over the *e* preceding the final *r*.

SECT. II. THE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 14. The masculine plural of adjectives is formed like that of nouns, and the feminine plural is formed from the feminine singular by adding *s*.

Except, *bleu*, blue, makes *bleus*; and *tout*, all, makes *tous*, in the plural masculine.

Remark.—Participles, when used as adjectives, form their feminine by the addition of a mute *e*, and their plural by the addition of *s*.

Exercise 19.

The pupil will commit to memory the following French adjectives and participles, and write them in the feminine singular, masculine plural, and feminine plural:

<i>Aimé,</i>	loved.	<i>Fort,</i>	strong.
<i>Affreux,</i>	frightful.	<i>Français,</i>	French.
<i>Américain,</i>	American.	<i>Gauche,</i>	left, awkward.
<i>Anglais,</i>	English.	<i>Généreux,</i>	generous.
<i>Brun,</i>	brown.	<i>Honnête,</i>	honest.
<i>Capricieux,</i>	whimsical.	<i>Italien,</i>	Italian.
<i>Court,</i>	short.	<i>Jaloux,</i>	jealous.
<i>Cruel,</i>	cruel.	<i>Lent,</i>	slow.
<i>Curieux,</i>	curious,	<i>Mûr,</i>	ripe.
<i>Dangereux,</i>	dangerous.	<i>Perdu,</i>	lost.
<i>Dernier,</i>	last.	<i>Plein,</i>	full.
<i>Donné,</i>	given.	<i>Prêt,</i>	ready.
<i>Droit,</i>	right.	<i>Pris,</i>	taken.
<i>Dû,</i>	owed.	<i>Puni,</i>	punished.
<i>Ecrit,</i>	written.	<i>Reçu,</i>	received.
<i>Egal,</i>	equal.	<i>Seul,</i>	alone, only.
<i>Eu,</i>	had.	<i>Suivi,</i>	followed.
<i>Fier,</i>	haughty.	<i>Vendu,</i>	sold.
<i>Fin,</i>	fine, not coarse.	<i>Vu,</i>	seen.

SECT. III. THE PLACE OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 15. (1.) Most French adjectives follow the noun to which they refer.

(2.) The following are commonly placed before the noun :

<i>Beau,</i> handsome, fine.	<i>Méchant,</i> wicked.
<i>Bon,</i> good.	<i>Meilleur,</i> better.
<i>Cher,</i> dear, meaning loved.	<i>Même,</i> same.
<i>Grand,</i> great.	<i>Moindre,</i> less.
<i>Gros,</i> large.	<i>Petit,</i> small, little.
<i>Jeune,</i> young.	<i>Saint,</i> holy.
<i>Joli,</i> pretty.	<i>Tout,</i> all.
<i>Mauvais,</i> bad.	<i>Vieux,</i> old.

(3.) Adjectives denoting *form* or *color* always follow the nouns ; *une table ronde*, a round table ; *un cheval gris*, a gray horse.

(4.) The *numeral* adjectives, also, are placed *before* the noun, except when speaking of titles.

(5.) Some adjectives have different meanings, according as they are placed before or after the noun. Thus,

<i>Un GRAND homme,</i>	means	a great man.
<i>Un homme GRAND,</i>	"	a tall man.
<i>Un BRAVE homme,</i>	"	an honest man.
<i>Un homme BRAVE,</i>	"	a brave man.
<i>Un HONNÈTE homme,</i>	"	an honest man.
<i>Un homme HONNÈTE,</i>	"	a polite man.
<i>Un PAUVRE auteur,</i>	"	an author without merit.
<i>Un auteur PAUVRE,</i>	"	an author without a fortune.

Cher, dear, meaning *high-priced*, is placed *after* the noun; as, *un habit CHER*, a dear coat.

Bon has not its usual meaning, before the word *homme*, man; for *un BON homme* means a simpleton or an artless man, with little sense; *un homme BON*, means a good-natured man. With all other words *bon* has its usual meaning, and is placed before them.

N. B. For the other adjectives, whose signification varies according to their position, the student is referred to a French grammar or dictionary.

(6.) Many French adjectives can be placed either before or after their nouns, as the sound, perspicuity, or emphasis require.

SECT. IV. THE AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE 1.—Every adjective must agree in gender and number with the noun or pronoun to which it refers.

RULE.—If an adjective is used to qualify two or more nouns in the *singular* number of the *same* gender, it must be put in the *plural*, and agree with them in gender; as,

The father and uncle are pleased.

Le père et l'oncle sont CONTENTS.

The mother and aunt are pleased.

La mère et la tante sont CONTENTES.

If the nouns to which the adjective relates are of *different* genders, the adjective is to be put in the *masculine plural*; as,

The father and mother are pleased.

Le père et la mère sont CONTENTS.

Exercise 20.

A handsome horse. A fine cow. The handsome horses of my (*mon*) friend. The neighbour's fine cows. The old woman is (*est*) blind and deaf. The blind man is happy. He has a faithful dog and a fine garden. The brother and sister are (*sont*) happy. We have delicious peaches and apricots. The queen has gray horses. The king's brother is a tall man. The children's mother is a courageous woman. A pretty child. The envious girl is unhappy.

Remark.—The student must remember that, although *some* is expressed by *de* or *d'* before an adjective, (see § 9,) yet *of the* is invariably translated by *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, and *des*, as explained in § 2.

Exercise 21.

I have fine sheep. The price of the fine sheep. You have pretty lambs. The beauty of the young lambs. An English boy. An Italian girl. The public voice. A clean house. I have white stockings and black shoes. The right hand and the left hand. The history of good kings. Send me some blue violets. The perfume of the blue violet is delicious. He sells bad apples. We have no ripe peaches. You have a short lesson. The queen had a haughty soul.

SECT. V. THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 16. Examples of adjectives compared regularly.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Sage,</i>	<i>plus sage,</i>	<i>le plus sage.</i>
<i>Wise,</i>	<i>wiser,</i>	<i>the wisest.</i>
<i>Heureux,</i>	<i>plus heureux,</i>	<i>le plus heureux.</i>
<i>Happy,</i>	<i>happier,</i>	<i>the happiest.</i>
<i>Honteux,</i>	<i>plus honteux,</i>	<i>le plus honteux.</i>
<i>Shameful,</i>	<i>more shameful,</i>	<i>the most shameful.</i>
<i>Utile,</i>	<i>moins utile,</i>	<i>le moins utile.</i>
<i>Useful,</i>	<i>less useful,</i>	<i>the least useful.</i>
More amiable than,		<i>plus aimable que.</i>
Less studious than,		<i>moins studieux que.</i>
Not so fatal as,		<i>pas aussi funeste que.</i>
As delicious as,		<i>aussi délicieux que.</i>

N. B.—*Que* is written *qu'* before a vowel or silent *h*.

Exercise 22.

The rose is more beautiful than the violet. This (*cette*) apple is as delicious as a pine-apple. She is less studious than her (*sa*) sister. A rose as white as the lily. Peaches are more delicious than apples. The greatest of evils. The happiest child. The least amiable of the sisters. The most wicked of men. The snow-drop is not so fragrant as the violet. The perfume of the rose is sweeter than that (*celui*) of the pink. Gold is more precious than silver. Silver is less precious than gold. The night is as short as the day.

Exercise 23.

The most cruel of kings. The most generous of queens. The plum is less sweet than the peach. The lion is the strongest of animals. The beauty of the white lily is not equal to that (*celle*) of the white rose. The mother and the children are ready. The peaches are riper than the plums. The history of the evils. The price of the mallets. A woman less cruel and whimsical than the queen. We have purple grapes and red apples. A beautiful bird.

§ 17. The following ADJECTIVES are compared *irregularly*, thus :

<i>Bon</i> , good,	<i>meilleur</i> , better,	<i>le meilleur</i> , the best.
<i>Petit</i> , little, or small,	<i>moindre</i> , less, or smaller,	<i>le moindre</i> , the least, or smallest.
<i>Mauvais</i> , bad,	<i>pire</i> , worse,	<i>le pire</i> , the worst.

Remark.—*Better* and *best*, when adjectives, are *always* translated by *meilleur* and *le meilleur*; but *less* may be translated by *plus petit*, as well as by *moindre*, and *worse* by *plus mauvais*, as well as by *pire*.

Exercise 24.

Give me a better pen and blacker ink. The value (*valeur*, f.) of silver is less than that (*celle*) of gold. The apple is good, but (*mais*) the peach is better. Give me the worst of the pens. The best of the brothers. The height of the house is less than that (*celle*) of the tree. A better house. The pen is bad. The ink is worse. Have you a better book? The worst of evils.

§ 18. The student should be careful not to confound the preceding adjectives with the following adverbs, which are likewise irregularly compared :

ADVERBS.

<i>Bien</i> , well,	<i>mieux</i> , better,	<i>le mieux</i> , the best.
<i>Peu</i> , little,	<i>moins</i> , less,	<i>le moins</i> , the least.
<i>Mal</i> , badly,	<i>pis</i> , worse,	<i>le pis</i> , the worst.

Exercise 25.

N. B. The student will find in the Appendix the verbs used in the following exercises, unless they are inserted in the exercise.

I write little, but you write less. The little child has red shoes. The pen is better than the ink. The sister reads better than the brother. The price of the cloth is less than that (*celui*) of the silk. The apples are sweet, the peaches are sweeter. The neighbour does badly ; his (*son*) brother does worse. The height of the trees is greater than that (*celle*) of the house. Give me riper plums.

When the first noun denotes the *material* of which anything is made, it is placed after the second noun, with the preposition *de* between them ; as,

A CLOTH coat,	<i>Un habit de drap.</i>
The GOLD watch,	<i>La montre d'or.</i>
The WOODEN table,	<i>La table de bois.</i>
The LEATHER shoe,	<i>Le soulier de cuir.</i>
The COTTON stockings,	<i>Les bas de coton.</i>

Vocabulary.

Edward,	<i>Edouard.</i>	Lucy,	<i>Lucie.</i>
Emily,	<i>Emilie.</i>	Mary,	<i>Marie.</i>
George,	<i>Georges.</i>	Matilda,	<i>Mathilde.</i>
Henry,	<i>Henri.</i>	Peter,	<i>Pierre.</i>
John,	<i>Jean.</i>	Sophia,	<i>Sophie.</i>
Julia,	<i>Julie.</i>	Stephen,	<i>Etienne.</i>
Louisa,	<i>Louise.</i>	William,	<i>Guillaume.</i>

Exercise 26.

Mary has a silver knife and a good pencil. Will you have silk stockings ? Sophia writes well, but Emily writes better. Henry is older than William. Mary is more careful than Matilda. Edward is the most active of the boys. Emily is the most attentive of the girls. Julia has blue gloves. A queen more benign than Mary. Will you have a longer lesson ? Sophia has a little bird in a small cage. Louisa is lazier than Lucy. George shall have a silver pencil. Peter is taller than Stephen. She is as young and as beautiful as Emily. We have no sweet wine. A king less revengeful than John. A lesson badly written.

SECT. VI. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>Nombres</i>	<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Nombres</i>	<i>Ordinal</i>
<i>Cardinaux.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinaux.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>
Un. m. une, f.	1.	Premier, m. première, f.	1st.
Deux.	2.	Deuxième, second, secondet†	2d.
Trois.	3.	Troisième.	3d.
Quatre.	4.	Quatrième.	4th.
Cinq.	5.	Cinquième.	5th.
Six.	6.	Sixième.	6th.
Sept.	7.	Septième.	7th.
Huit.	8.	Huitième.	8th.
Neuf.	9.	Neuvième.	9th.
Dix.	10.	Dixième.	10th.
Onze.	11.	Onzième.	11th.
Douze.	12.	Douzième.	12th.
Treize.	13.	Treizième.	13th.
Quatorze.	14.	Quatorzième.	14th.
Quinze.	15.	Quinzième.	15th.
Seize.	16.	Seizième.	16th.
Dix-sept.	17.	Dix-septième.	17th.
Dix-huit.	18.	Dix-huitième.	18th.
Dix-neuf.	19.	Dix-neuvième.	19th.
Vingt*.	20.	Vingtième *.	20th.
Vingt et un.	21.	Vingt et unième.	21st.
Vingt-deux.	22.	Vingt-deuxième.	22d.
Trente.	30.	Trentième.	30th.
Trente et un.	31.	Trente et unième.	31st.
Trente-deux.	32.	Trente-deuxième.	32d.
Quarante.	40.	Quarantième.	40th.
Quarante et un.	41.	Quarante et unième.	41st.
Cinquante.	50.	Cinquantième.	50th.
Cinquante et un.	51.	Cinquante et unième.	51st.
Soixante †.	60.	Soixantième †.	60th.
Soixante et un.	61.	Soixante et unième.	61st.
Soixante-dix.	70.	Soixante-dixième.	70th.
Soixante et onze.	71.	Soixante et onzième.	71st.
Soixante-douze.	72.	Soixante-douzième.	72d.
Quatre-vingts.	80.	Quatre-vingtième.	80th.
Quatre-vingt-un.	81.	Quatre-vingt-unième.	81st.
Quatre-vingt-dix.	90.	Quatre-vingt-dixième.	90th.
Quatre-vingt-onze.	91.	Quatre-vingt-onzième.	91st.
Cent.	100.	Centième.	100th.
Cent un.	101.	Cent unième.	101st.
Cent deux.	102.	Cent deuxième.	102d.
Cent dix.	110.	Cent dixième.	110th.
Cent onze.	111.	Cent onzième.	111th.
Cent vingt.	120.	Cent vingtième.	120th.
Cent vingt et un.	121.	Cent vingt et unième.	121st.
Deux cents.	200.	Deux centième.	200th.
Deux cent un.	201.	Deux cent unième.	201st.
Deux cent deux.	202.	Deux cent deuxième.	202d.
Mille.	1000.	Millième.	1000th.
Deux mille.	2000.	Mil huit cent soixante-trois-ième.	1863d.
Mil huit cent soixante trois.	1863.	Un million.	A millionth.

* In all the following pronounce the *t* in *vingt*, *trente*, *quarante*, *cinquante*, very strongly.

† In all the following pronounce *soissant*, giving to the *ss* the strong and pure hissing sound of *s*; and pronounce the *t* very strongly.

(††) Pronounce, *segond*, *segonde*.

Note 1st.—With the exception of *un*, *une*, one, the cardinal numbers are invariable in gender; that is, they are not altered to agree with nouns of the feminine gender.

Note 2nd.—Although *onze*, eleven, and *onzième*, eleventh, begin with a vowel, the definite article, *le*, *la*, does not suffer elision before them, and the article *les* is pronounced as if *onze* began with an *h* aspirated; as,

<i>Le onzième cheval,</i>	The eleventh horse.
<i>Les onze pommes,</i>	The eleven apples.

Note 3rd.—*Vingt* and *cent* are the only numeral adjectives which take *s* in the plural. They take *s* whenever they are preceded by a number which multiplies them; as,

<i>Quatre-vingts crayons,</i>	Eighty pencils.
<i>Deux cents jours,</i>	Two hundred days.

But *vingt* and *cent*, preceded by another number, do not take the plural *when they are followed by another number and also when they are used in dates instead of the ordinal adjectives, quatre-vingtième and centième.*—

<i>Deux cent un jours.</i>	Two hundred and one days.
<i>Quatre-vingt-deux crayons,</i>	Eighty-two pencils.
<i>J'en ai quatre-vingt quatre,</i>	I have eighty-four
<i>Charlemagne mourut en l'an huit cent.</i>	
<i>Charlemagne died in the year 800.</i>	
<i>Ce malheur arriva en l'an cinq cent quatre-vingt.</i>	
<i>This calamity happened in the year 580.</i>	

Note 4th.—The adjective *mille*, thousand, never takes *s* as a mark of the plural; as,

<i>Dix mille hommes,</i>	Ten thousand men.
--------------------------	-------------------

The word *thousand* in dates, is written *mil*; as,

<i>En mil huit cent cinquante,</i>	In 1850.
------------------------------------	----------

Although the preceding example is correct, it is more usual, and perhaps more elegant, to say,

<i>En dix-huit cent cinquante,</i>	In eighteen hundred and fifty.
------------------------------------	--------------------------------

The word *mille*, used as a noun, and meaning a *mile*, follows the rule of nouns, and takes the plural; as,

<i>Cent milles,</i>	A hundred miles.
---------------------	------------------

Note 5th.—*A*, and *one*, placed in English before *hundred* and *thousand*, are not expressed in French.

Note 6th.—The conjunction *and*, placed in English after *hundred* and *thousand*, when followed by another number, is not expressed in French; as,

<i>Cent cinquante tables,</i>	One hundred and fifty tables.
-------------------------------	-------------------------------

Note 7th.—The conjunction *et, and*, is used in French, although not in English, in the numbers *vingt et un*, twenty-one; *trente et un*, thirty-one, &c.

Note 8th.—The French Academy says a hyphen should neither immediately precede nor follow *cent*.

Exercise 27.

The student will write eleven lines of the Multiplication Table according to the following model:

Deux fois un font deux.
Twice (two times) one are two.

Exercise 28.

N. B. The numbers cannot be reversed. Five and twenty must be translated into French by *vingt-cinq*, twenty-five.

Send me four and twenty oranges and six pine-apples. Give me twelve lemons. Here are (*voici*) five hundred pens. The second son. Six and thirty trees. The sixth day. Send me sixteen fans and eighteen hats. Three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours. The eleventh hour of the day. Four and twenty hours. Of the eleventh month. The first star. Eighty bolts. Eighty-eight nails. The first cent.

§ 19. In mentioning the days of the month, the cardinal, instead of the ordinal, numbers are used; as, *le deux*, *le trois*, *le vingt et un* *de Janvier*, the second, third, twenty-first of January. Except the *first* of the month, which is *le premier du mois*.

What day of the month is it to-day?

Quel jour du mois avons-nous } *aujourd'hui?*
or est-ce }

It is the twelfth. } *C'est le douze.*
} *Nous avons le douze.*

Also, in speaking of the titles of kings, the cardinal, instead of the ordinal, numbers are used; as, *Louis Onze*, Louis the Eleventh; and the adjective is placed after the noun.

Except the *first* and *second*, which are *premier* and *second*; as, George the First, *George premier*; William the Second, *Guillaume Second*.

N. B.—For the titles of kings the French use almost always the Roman characters. Ex. Louis the fourteenth—*LOUIS XIV.* Henry the First—*HENRI Ier.*

Quelle heure est-il?
Il est une heure.
Il est dix heures.

What o'clock is it?
It is one o'clock.
It is ten o'clock.

Midi is used for *twelve o'clock* in the day, and *minuit* for *mid-night*.

<i>Et quart, et demie.</i>	<i>A quarter, half-past.</i>
<i>Il est neuf heures et quart.</i>	<i>It is a quarter after nine.</i>
<i>Il est dix heures moins douze minutes.</i>	<i>It is twelve minutes to ten.</i>

For the time of the day, the verb *être* is used impersonally in French in the same manner as the verb *to be* is used in English, for the same object. The word *heure*, sing., *heures* plur., represents the English expressions *o'clock*, or *time*, and must always be expressed.

Vocabulary.

January, <i>Janvier.</i>	July, <i>Juillet.</i>
February, <i>Février.</i>	August, <i>Août.</i>
March, <i>Mars.</i>	September, <i>Septembre.</i>
April, <i>Avril.</i>	October, <i>Octobre.</i>
May, <i>Mai.</i>	November, <i>Novembre.</i>
June, <i>Juin.</i>	December, <i>Décembre.</i>

Remark.—There are three modes of writing the day of the month, viz. :

Le 1er de Juillet, the first of July.
Le 1er Juillet, " " "
1er Juillet, " " "

And for letters, *Ce 1er de Juillet*, is sometimes used.

Montreal, December 15, 1862.
Montréal, le 15 Décembre 1862.

Exercise 29.

Write in words: The first of July, 1837. February 22nd, 1732. January 1st, 1800. George the Fourth. William the First. The fourth of July, 1776. The eleventh of November, 1111. December 31st, 1847. The twenty-first of July, 1812. Edward the Sixth. Louis the Sixteenth. Henry the Eighth. April 1st, 1212. The second of June, 1536. The first of August, 1848. Edward the First. George the Second. George the Third. It is a quarter past twelve. It wants ten minutes to eight.

Nombres Cardinaux employés avec *fois*.

une fois,	<i>once.</i>
deux fois,	<i>twice.</i>
trois fois,	<i>thrice or three times.</i>
quatre fois,	<i>four times.</i>
cinq fois,	<i>five times.</i>
six fois,	<i>six times.</i>
sept fois, &c.	<i>seven times. &c.</i>

Cardinal Numbers used with the word time.

COLLECTIVE NUMBERS.

Une couple,	<i>a couple.</i>
Une paire,	<i>a pair.</i>
Une douzaine,	<i>a dozen.</i>
Une vingtaine,	<i>a score.</i>
Une centaine,	<i>a hundred.</i>

CHAPTER IV.

ON THE PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 20. The pronominal adjectives form a link between adjectives and pronouns. By some grammarians they are classed among the former, and by others among the latter. They are divided into three classes, viz., the possessive, the demonstrative, and the indefinite.

SECT. I. THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 21. The possessive adjectives are these, viz.,—

Before any masculine noun, singular number.	Before a feminine noun, singular, beginning with a consonant, or <i>h</i> aspirated.	Before all nouns in the plural number.
--	--	--

My,	<i>mon,</i>	<i>ma,</i>	<i>mes.</i>
Thy,	<i>ton,</i>	<i>ta,</i>	<i>tes.</i>
His,	<i>son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses.</i>
Her,	<i>son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses.</i>
Its,	<i>son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses.</i>
Our,	<i>notre,</i>	<i>notre,</i>	<i>nos.</i>
Your,	<i>votre,</i>	<i>votre,</i>	<i>vos.</i>
Their,	<i>leur,</i>	<i>leur,</i>	<i>leurs.</i>

Mon, ton, son, are used instead of *ma, ta, sa*, before a feminine noun, singular, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, for the sake of euphony.

§ 22. These adjectives do not agree in gender and number with the antecedent, or possessor, as in English, but with the thing possessed. This is one of the difficulties of the young student, who frequently errs in supposing that *his* is always to be translated by *son*, *her* by *sa*, &c. He must constantly have in mind the following rule, which serves for the demonstrative and the indefinite adjectives as well as the possessive :

RULE.—Every pronominal adjective must agree in number and gender with some *following* noun to which it refers.

My father, my mother, my brothers.
Mon père, ma mère, mes frères.

Exercise 30.

My son, my child, my daughter, my school. Their work. His brother, her brother, his brothers, her brothers. His sister, her sister, his sisters, her sisters. His height, her height, its height. To thy ear. My brother's birds. The bones of your arm. Our jewels. Thy honor. His soul. Her faithful dog. Her eyes are black. [Write, She has the eyes black.] His history. Her history. The price of your fan. My playthings. I have written twice to thy sister. Read your lessons four times. Her hands are white. [Write, She has the hands white.]

§ 23. The possessive adjective, like the article, must be repeated in French before every noun in the sentence before which it is *understood*, but not expressed in English; as, My father and mother, *Mon père et ma mère*.

The prepositions *à* and *de* must also be expressed before the possessive adjective, when they are *understood*.

Vocabulary.

Aunt,	<i>tante</i> , f.	Fruit,	<i>fruit</i> , m.
Boot,	<i>botte</i> , f.	Love, (noun,)	<i>amour</i> , m.
Carriage,	<i>voiture</i> , f.	Relation,	<i>parent</i> , m.
Chair,	<i>chaise</i> , f.	Pear,	<i>poire</i> , f.
Cherry,	<i>cerise</i> , f.	Purse,	<i>bourse</i> , f.
Coach,	<i>carrosse</i> , m.	Raspberry,	<i>framboise</i> , f.
Color,	<i>couleur</i> , f.	Service,	<i>service</i> , m.
Currant,	<i>groseille</i> , f.	Thimble.	<i>dé</i> , m.
Flower,	<i>fleur</i> , f.	Uncle,	<i>oncle</i> , m.

Exercise 31.

Thy pen and books. Give me your gloves and hat. The love of my brother and sister. To your sons and daughters. Its beauty and value. My hat, coat, and boots are on (*sur*) my chair. Our carriage and horses are at (*à*) your service. Their uncle and aunt are happy. Our apples are better than your oranges. Thy hands and feet. My pens and ink. The price of his cows and horses. Her modesty and prudence. Send (*envoie*) some fruits and flowers to thy mother and sisters. My brother Edward is my father's fifth son. Henry the Fourth.

Exercise 32.

Edward and his sister are careful and attentive. Peter has no raspberries in his garden. George's friend has two gray horses. The eleventh of the first month. The vessel has lost its rudder. My brothers have eighty sheep and eighty-six cows. One hundred and twenty chairs. Two hundred and nineteen cents. Lucy laughs less than her sisters. The nights are now (*à présent*) shorter than the days. Our brothers and sisters are ready. The price of your boots and shoes. Do you like red currants better than white currants? Matilda's silk hat is on the round table.

Exercise 33.

The color of your currants and cherries is beautiful. My dear friend, all the fruits of my garden are at your service. Send the prettiest flowers to your uncle and aunt. Emily's parents are pleased with (*de*) their good daughter. Give me your ripest pears. Stephen and William have my poor dog. The king's coach is at the door of his palace. The garden has lost its beauty. My raspberries and currants are the finest. The rose is the queen of flowers. Send some fragrant flowers to the blind children. The weight of its fruits. The old woman has cloth shoes.

SECT. II. THE DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 24. *This, that, these, those*, when followed immediately by a noun, (or with only an adjective coming between them,) are demonstrative adjectives, and are translated into French thus:

Before a noun of the masculine gender.	Before any noun of the feminine gen- der.
---	---

This,	<i>ce, cet,</i>	<i>cette.</i>
That,	<i>ce, cet,</i>	<i>cette.</i>
These,	<i>ces,</i>	<i>ces.</i>
Those,	<i>ces,</i>	<i>ces.</i>

NOTE.—*Ce* is used before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant or an *h* aspirate; *ce soldat*, that soldier; *ce hameau*, that hamlet; *cet* before a noun beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute; *cet enfant*, *cet homme*.

Exercise 34.

This horse, that horse, these horses, those horses. The honor of that man. This woman's cows. The modesty of that girl. The boy's parents. The voices of those birds. That coat. That star. Send those lemons and pine-apples* to my house, and those grapes and peaches to your sisters. The son of that hero. What (*Quel*) is the price of those fans and gloves? Send these corals and crystals to your brother. The truth of that history. At (*A*) this hour. Put those pears on the table, and bring some silver knives.

§ 25. As *ce*, *cet*, *cette*, *ces*, do not express the distinction implied in the English words *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, it is necessary, when we wish to make this distinction, or to speak emphatically, to place *ci* after the noun to denote the nearest object; and *là*, to denote the most remote.

The particles *ci*, here, *là*, there, must be joined by a hyphen to the nouns which they follow; thus,

This horse, *ce cheval-ci*; that horse *ce cheval-là*.

Exercise 35. .

This pen is good. That pen is bad. Give that orange to your mother. These fine apples grew (*croissaient*) on those trees. Those strawberries. These cherries. The price of those plums and these pears. My dear sister, read this book; put that book on the table. This ink is black; that ink is blue. These boots are new; give me those boots. Send these lilies to Mary, and those violets to Lucy. My aunt's eyes are blue. The 29th of February will be her birthday, (*jour de naissance*).

Vocabulary.

Advantage,	<i>avantage</i> , m.	Mahogany,	<i>acajou</i> , m.
Apron,	<i>tablier</i> , m.	Marble,	<i>marbre</i> , m.
Baker,	<i>boulanger</i> , m.	Oak,	<i>chêne</i> , m.
Cap,	<i>bonnet</i> , m.	Physician,	<i>médecin</i> , m.

* The remark § 23, respecting the repetition of the possessive adjective, is equally applicable to the demonstrative adjective.

Carpenter,	<i>charpentier</i> , m.	Pleasure,	<i>plaisir</i> , m.
Farmer,	<i>fermier</i> , m.	Season,	<i>saison</i> , f.
Handkerchief,	<i>mouchoir</i> , m.	Shoemaker,	<i>cordonnier</i> , m.
Iron,	<i>fer</i> , m.	Steel,	<i>acier</i> , m.
Leaf,	<i>feuille</i> , f.	Velvet,	<i>velours</i> , m.
Leather,	<i>cuir</i> , m.	Watch,	<i>montre</i> , f.

Exercise 36.

These knives are of steel; those knives are of silver. That farmer has lazy children. This watch is better than that watch. Emily has lost her gold thimble. Give this cap to your aunt, and that apron to your sister. That physician has a marble house. The carpenter has our wooden mallet. Bring those peaches; these peaches are not ripe. The color of these pinks, and the perfume of those roses. Julia has a white silk hat. My watch and handkerchief are on that table. Silver is white. That carpenter has a leather apron and iron nails. Matilda has your gold watch.

SECT. III. THE INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

§ 26. The indefinite adjectives always relate to a noun or pronoun expressed in the same sentence. They are,

	Masc. sing.	Fem. sing.	Masc. plur.	Fem. plur.
Any,	<i>quelque</i> ,	<i>quelque</i> ,	<i>quelques</i> ,	<i>quelques</i> .
All,	<i>tout</i> ,	<i>toute</i> ,	<i>tous</i> ,	<i>toutes</i> .
Each,	<i>chaque</i> ,	<i>chaque</i> ,	—	—
Every,	{ <i>chaque</i> ,	<i>chaque</i> ,	—	—
	{ <i>tout</i> ,	<i>toute</i> ,	<i>tous</i> ,	<i>toutes</i> .
No,	<i>aucun</i> ,	<i>aucune</i> ,	<i>aucuns</i> ,	<i>aucunes</i> .*
No,	<i>nul</i> ,	<i>nulle</i> ,	<i>nuls</i> ,	<i>nulles</i> .*
Other,	<i>autre</i> ,	<i>autre</i> ,	<i>autres</i> ,	<i>autres</i> .
Same,	<i>même</i> ,	<i>même</i> ,	<i>mêmes</i> ,	<i>mêmes</i> .
Some,	<i>quelque</i> ,	<i>quelque</i> ,	<i>quelques</i> ,	<i>quelques</i> .
Such,	<i>tel</i> ,	<i>telle</i> ,	<i>tels</i> ,	<i>telles</i> .
Several,	—	—	<i>plusieurs</i> ,	<i>plusieurs</i> .
What,	<i>quel</i> ,	<i>quelle</i> ,	<i>quels</i> ,	<i>quelles</i> .
Which,	<i>quel</i> ,	<i>quelle</i> ,	<i>quels</i> ,	<i>quelles</i> .

Remark 1. *Some* and *any* are translated by *quelque*, *quelques*, only when the idea of *one out of several*, or *a few out of a large number*, is intended to be conveyed.

Remark 2. *Chaque* must never be used unless followed by a noun.

*Used with nouns which have no singular form, *aucunes troupes*.

Remark. *Aucun* and *nul* require *ne* to be inserted immediately before the verb to complete the negation; thus, *Aucune saison ne vous plaît*,—No season pleases you.

Exercise 37.

What beauty! Which boys? What beautiful roses! Each leaf. Which tree? Which apple? Which orange? At (*A*) what hour? What lessons have you? Every pleasure. Which flowers will you have? To what school? No other woman. The same gloves. Some time. Some hours. Several play-things. Each boy. Every star. All the games. All the walnuts. Which bird? In (*dans*) what place? Such a [Write *A such*] man. What works? Each pebble. Every crystal. All the days. All the nights. Several countries. The same wind. The same silk.

Exercise 38.

Sugar is sweet. Gold is yellow. Will you have some steel pens? This velvet is thicker than that velvet. These bolts are of iron; those bolts are of steel. Send my old shoes to that shoemaker. This table is of oak; that table is of mahogany. The beauty of its flowers. The trees have lost their leaves. The farmer's house is of wood. He has a cloth cap. Will you have those rings and bolts? Our baker makes good bread. Send those caps and handkerchiefs to the baker's daughter. What is the price of that marble table? What advantages have you?

Vocabulary.

Dish,	<i>plat</i> , m.	Needle,	<i>aiguille</i> , f.
Dollar,	<i>piastre</i> , f.	Pin,	<i>épingles</i> , f.
Fork,	<i>fourchette</i> , f.	Plate,	<i>assiette</i> , f.
Money,	<i>argent</i> , m.	Spoon,	<i>cuiller</i> or <i>cuillère</i> , f.

Exercise 39.

Each season has its pleasures. I wish to buy (*acheter*) an orange; have you any cents to lend me (*à me prêter*)? Which watch have you? I have my silver watch. Some boys are in the garden; they are picking (*cueillent*) the cherries. Our country has its advantages, and other countries have their advantages. These forks are larger than those forks. Have you any money? I have some dollars in my purse. Will you have a steel ring or an iron ring? These pins and needles are good. Some fine days.

NOTE.—The possessive pronouns and demonstrative pronouns are placed next in order, in preference to the personal pronouns, that the pupil may be led to compare them with the possessive *adjectives*, and demonstrative *adjectives*, explained in this chapter. By carefully noticing the difference between them, he will avoid making many mistakes into which young students often fall.

CHAPTER V.

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 27. *Mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, and theirs,* are not called, in English grammars, possessive pronouns; they are the possessive case of the personal pronouns *I, thou, he, she, and it.* But the French words, by which they are translated, are called *possessive pronouns*; they cannot be used without the article prefixed to them; they are never followed by a noun, but must agree in gender and number with the nouns which they represent.

	Mas. sing.	Fem. sing.	Mas. plur.	Fem. plur.
Mine,	<i>le mien,</i>	<i>la mienne,</i>	<i>les miens,</i>	<i>les miennes.</i>
Thine,	<i>le tien,</i>	<i>la tienne,</i>	<i>les tiens,</i>	<i>les tiennes.</i>
His,	<i>le sien,</i>	<i>la sienne,</i>	<i>les siens,</i>	<i>les siennes.</i>
Hers,	<i>le sien,</i>	<i>la sienne,</i>	<i>les siens,</i>	<i>les siennes.</i>
Its,	<i>le sien,</i>	<i>la sienne,</i>	<i>les siens,</i>	<i>les siennes.</i>
Ours,	<i>le nôtre,</i>	<i>la nôtre,</i>	<i>les nôtres,</i>	<i>les nôtres.</i>
Yours,	<i>le vôtre,</i>	<i>la vôtre,</i>	<i>les vôtres,</i>	<i>les vôtres.</i>
Theirs,	<i>le leur,</i>	<i>la leur,</i>	<i>les leurs,</i>	<i>les leurs.</i>

Remark.—In the following exercises the possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns are combined in the same sentence. The pupil will translate “My book and thine” thus: *Mon livre et le tien*; omitting the words meaning “thy book;” and as he proceeds in translating the Exercise, he will perceive the superior accuracy of the French language in these expressions. In the English sentence, “*My book and thine,*” the word *thine* does not indicate whether *one* book is intended, or *more than one*; but in the French sentence, *Mon livre et le tien,*” *le tien* shows that only *one* book is meant.

Exercise 40.

My book and thine,	meaning	<i>thy book.</i>
My pen and thine,	“	<i>thy pen.</i>
My books and thine,	“	<i>thy books.</i>
My pens and thine,	“	<i>thy pens.</i>
My horse and thine,	“	<i>thy horse.</i>
My cow and thine,	“	<i>thy cow.</i>
Thy dog and mine,	“	<i>my dog.</i>
Thy sister and mine,	“	<i>my sister.</i>
Thy brothers and mine,	“	<i>my brothers.</i>
Thy flowers and mine,	“	<i>my flowers.</i>
Thy dog and mine,	“	<i>my dog.</i>
Thy dogs and mine,	“	<i>my dogs.</i>

Thy sister and mine,	meaning	<i>my sister.</i>
Thy sisters and mine,	"	<i>my sisters.</i>
His father and hers,	"	<i>her father.</i>
Her father and his,	"	<i>his father.</i>
His mother and hers,	"	<i>her mother.</i>
Her mother and his,	"	<i>his mother.</i>
His son and hers,	"	<i>her son.</i>
Her sons and his,	"	<i>his sons.</i>
His daughter and hers,	"	<i>her daughter.</i>
Her daughters and his,	"	<i>his daughter.</i>
His dog and theirs,	"	<i>their dog.</i>
His house and theirs,	"	<i>their house.</i>
His coat and theirs,	"	<i>their coats.</i>

§ 28. When the possessive pronoun is preceded by the preposition *de* or *à*, the article must be contracted, as it is before a noun ; as Of thy book and mine, *de ton livre et du mien*. To your father and ours, *à votre père et à notre nôtre*.

To make this more intelligible to the young pupil, one of the possessive pronouns is here declined :

SINGULAR.

Masc.	Fem.	
le mien,	la mienne,	<i>mine.</i>
du mien,	de la mienne,	<i>of mine.</i>
au mien,	à la mienne,	<i>to mine.</i>

PLURAL.

les miens,	les miennes,	<i>mine.</i>
des miens,	des miennes,	<i>of mine.</i>
aux miens,	aux miennes,	<i>to mine.</i>

Exercise 41.

The student will write the pronouns *le tien*, *le sien*, *le nôtre*, &c., declining them in gender and number like *le mien*.

Vocabulary.

Ancestor,	<i>aïeul</i> , m.	Map,	<i>carte</i> , f.
Cambric,	<i>batiste</i> , f.	Master,	<i>maître</i> , m.
Carpet,	<i>tapis</i> , m.	Muslin,	<i>mousseline</i> , f.
Copy-book,	<i>cahier</i> , m.	Paper,	<i>papier</i> , m.
Desk,	<i>pupitre</i> , m.	Penknife,	<i>canif</i> , m.
Exercise,	<i>thème</i> , m.	Pupil,	<i>élève</i> , m.
Friend, (f.)	<i>amie</i> , f.	Scholar,	<i>écolier</i> , m.
Gown,	<i>robe</i> , f.	Translation,	{ <i>traduction</i> , f. <i>version</i> , f.
Key,	<i>clef</i> , f.	Writing,	<i>écriture</i> , f.
Market,	<i>marché</i> , m.		

Exercise 42.

You have the copy-books of your brother and of mine. Send some flowers to your mother and mine, and some fruit to your father and mine. Bring some ink to your sister and ours. The price of our birds and yours. The beauty of my flowers, and the value of theirs. The color of my roses is more beautiful than the color of thine. Her lilies are white, ours are red; what (*quelle*) is the color of yours? The history of his ancestors and hers. Our strawberries are not so large as yours. Of thy pupil and mine. The color of my paper and of his.

Exercise 43.

Send some currants, raspberries, and cherries to my brothers and to yours. I was writing to my aunt on my birthday, the 11th of February. My sister has seen the queen twice, three times, four times. William's penknife is larger than mine. Put the plates, knives, and forks, and some bread and butter, on the table. His work is better than yours. Her cap, apron, and handkerchief are on the chair. William the Third. Mary's mother has my key. What fine currants! My uncle's house is white. Your carpet is handsomer than ours.

CHAPTER VI.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 29.—*This, that, these, those*; when not followed by a noun to which they refer, are demonstrative pronouns, and are thus translated into French:

This, } standing for a noun of the masculine gender, is } *celui.*
That, }

This, } standing for a noun of the feminine gender, is } *celle*.
That, }

These, } standing for a noun of the masculine gender, is } *ceux*.
Those, }

These, } standing for a noun of the feminine gender, is } *celles*.
Those, }

This, } when the word to which it refers has not } been expressed, or when we speak of some- } thing in an indefinite manner, is } *ceci.* } *ce.*

That, } ditto, ditto, ditto, } cela,
ce.

(1.) *Celui, celle, ceux, celles*, must always have an antecedent, and must be followed by a preposition or a relative pronoun.

(2.) *Ceci, cela*, stand for the word *thing* understood, but have no antecedent unless it be a phrase. They allude to things mentioned in a vague or indefinite manner. They are never followed by a preposition or a relative pronoun.

(3.) *Ce*, (demonstrative pronoun,) is never used, unless it is followed by the relative pronoun *qui, que, dont, &c.*, or is the subject of some tense of the verb *être*.

Examples.

My glove and that of my friend.

Mon gant et CELUI de mon ami.

Do this ; do not do that.

Faites CECI ; ne faites pas CELA.

That is not my fault.

Ce n'est pas ma faute.

RULE.—The demonstrative pronouns, *celui, celle, ceux, celles*, must agree in gender and number with the noun which they represent.

Exercise 44.

The house of my brother and that of my sister. The farmer's horse and that of the baker. I have lost my jewels and those of my friend. His dog has torn (*déchiré*) my gown and that of my aunt. Give me that. This is not so good as that. He has lost all his spoons and those of his mother. The general's coach is green ; that of the king is yellow. Send me your pens and those of your little sister. My books are not so good as those of my brother. Your horse is black ; that of your father is gray. That is very pretty. Give this to the children.

Exercise 45.

Your writing is better than that of your brother. Thy desk and that of thy friend. Read that ; do not read this. Do you wish the cambric handkerchief, or the silk handkerchief? That is my penknife. Give these keys and those of our house to my uncle. Send that muslin gown to Mary ; she has torn her silk gown. These dishes and those of thy aunt. William has lost all his money, and that of his brother. That will be your fault (*faute*). Our silver forks are not so large as those of your sister. This is better than that. Steel is gray.

§ 30. In order to make a distinction between *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, in French, the adverbs *ci*, here, and *là*, there, are added to the pronouns *celui*, *celle*, *ceux*, *celles*, and joined to them by a hyphen, thus:

	Masc. sing.	Fem. sing.
This, or this one,	<i>celui-ci</i> ,	<i>celle-ci</i> .
That, or that one,	<i>celui-là</i> ,	<i>celle-là</i> .
These, or these ones,	Masc. plur.	Fem. plur.
Those, or those ones,	<i>ceux-ci</i> ,	<i>celles-ci</i> .
	<i>ceux-là</i> ,	<i>celles-là</i> .

Exercise 46.

This ink is better than that. Those horses are handsomer than these. I prefer (*préfère*) these apples to those oranges. This cap is not so wide as that. Will you have these pencils or those? These plums are not so large as those. I prefer this carpet to that one. You have torn this cloak; give me that. I have lost your gloves; take (*prenez*) these. This translation is better than that one. Leave (*laissez*) these pens, and take those. Take that paper, but (*mais*) leave this. This lesson is as long as that. That exercise is more difficult than this one.

Remark.—The particles *ci*, *là*, being added merely to make a distinction between objects, if the demonstrative pronoun is followed by a relative pronoun, or by a noun in the possessive case, the distinction is sufficiently clear, these particles would be useless, and must be omitted.

Exercise 47.

These maps are not so handsome as those which (*que*) we have. Take these penknives; leave that one in my desk. These trees are finer than those which (*que*) are in our garden. I prefer those copy-books to these. Give me your translation and that of the new scholar. My pupils and those of my friend. That watch is better than this. Leave these crystals, and give those to the boys. He has the farmer's sheep and those of his neighbour. My nephew has given to the master his exercises and those of the other scholars.

§ 31. The demonstrative pronoun is often suppressed in English, and supplied by an apostrophe and an *s* added to the noun; but it must be expressed by *celui*, *celle*, *ceux*, or *celles*, according to the gender and number of the noun

to which it refers; as, My hat and my brother's, *Mon chapeau et celui de mon frère*, which is, literally, My hat and that of my brother.

Exercise 48.

You have torn my gown and my sister's. My bird is not so large (*grand*) as my brother's. Take your cloak and your brother's, but leave mine and my friend's. I have lost my pencils and my sister's. Your house is larger than your brother's. Bring me (*moi*) your pens and take your sister's. Send my books and my brother's to the school. My gloves are yellow, my sister's are white, my cousin's are black. The farmer's horses are stronger than the physician's. Our silver forks are at your service; my brother's are of steel. Emily's translation is better than her sister's.

Vocabulary.

Bookseller,	<i>libraire</i> , m.	Niece,	<i>nièce</i> , f.
Cake,	<i>gâteau</i> , m.	Piece, bit,	<i>morceau</i> , m.
Cousin,	<i>cousin</i> , m.	Ring,	<i>bague</i> , f.
Cousin,	<i>cousine</i> , f.	Saucer,	<i>soucoupe</i> , f.
Cheese,	<i>fromage</i> , m.	Shutter,	<i>volet</i> , m.
Cup,	<i>tasse</i> , f.	Slate,	<i>ardoise</i> , f.
Glass,	<i>verre</i> , m.	Stone,	<i>pierre</i> , f.
Lawyer,	<i>avocat</i> , m.	Thread,	<i>fil</i> , m.

Exercise 49.

Eat this cake and take (*portez*) that one to John. Will you have my carriage or my cousin's? Take away (*emportez*) my plate, and leave my sister's on the table. Send your boots and mine to the shoemaker. I have lost my needles and Mary's. Our baker makes better bread than yours. The farmer will have cabbages. The carpenters will have nails. Our poor neighbour has no wood. Send him (*envoyez-lui*) my money and my niece's and your coat and my nephew's. The school is in the stone house.

§ 32. *He, she, and they, the one, the ones*, when followed by *who, whom* or *that*, are translated into French by the demonstrative pronouns *celui*, *celle*, *ceux*, or *celles*, thus:

He who,	<i>celui qui.</i>	He whom,	<i>celui que.</i>
She who,	<i>celle qui.</i>	She whom,	<i>celle que.</i>
They who, (m.)	<i>ceux qui.</i>	They whom, (m.)	<i>ceux que.</i>
They who, (f.)	<i>celles qui.</i>	They whom, (f.)	<i>celles que.</i>
The one who, (m.)	<i>celui qui.</i>	The one whom, (m.)	<i>celui que.</i>
The one who, (f.)	<i>celle qui.</i>	The one whom, (f.)	<i>celle que.</i>
The ones who, (m.)	<i>ceux qui.</i>	The ones whom, (m.)	<i>ceux que.</i>
The ones who, (f.)	<i>celles qui.</i>	The ones whom, (f.)	<i>celles que.</i>

N. B. When *which* or *that*, follows *the one*, *the ones*, &c., it is to be translated by *qui*, if it is the subject or nominative of the following verb; but by *que*, if it is the object of the verb.

Exercise 50.

He who dines (*dîne*) with us is my cousin's best friend. She who is virtuous is happy. They who are lazy are unhappy. They who are quick are not always (*toujours*) attentive. She whom we love is amiable. He whom we adore (*adorons*) is almighty (*tout-puissant*). My hat is not so new as the one that you have. Your slate is better than the one that I have. These pine-apples are finer than the ones which you have bought (*achetés*). I prefer these strawberries to the ones in the (*du*) market.

Remark.—The remark made on page 26, respecting the use and place of nouns employed as adjectives, to denote the material of which anything is made, is applicable also to nouns used to describe *the one*, *the ones*; as, Will you have the silver thimble or the gold one? *Voulez-vous le dé d'argent ou celui d'or?*

But if the word that describes *the one*, *the ones*, is an adjective, and not a noun used as an adjective, the words *one*, *ones*, are not translated into French; as, Do you wish the white handkerchief, or the red one? *Voulez-vous le mouchoir blanc, ou le rouge.*

Exercise 51.

Give me the silver watch, and send the gold one to my friend? What knives have you? We have steel ones. Will you have the glass dish or the silver one? I prefer the oak chairs to the mahogany ones. Have you the old coat or the new one? Give me my silk gown. Do you wish the blue one, or the black one. Send the cloth cloak to John, and the silk one to his sister. What apples do you wish? Give me the ripest ones.

§ 33. *The former* is translated by

<i>celui-là</i> ,	when it refers to a noun masculine, singular number.
<i>celle-là</i> ,	" " " feminine, "
<i>ceux-là</i> ,	" " " masculine, plural number.
<i>celles-là</i> ,	" " " feminine, "

The latter is translated by

<i>celui-ci</i> ,	when it refers to a noun masculine, singular number..
<i>celle-ci</i> ,	" " " feminine, "
<i>ceux-ci</i> ,	" " " masculine, plural number.
<i>celles-ci</i> ,	" " " feminine. "

Exercise 52.

John and William are my youngest pupils ; the former is amiable and studious, the latter is lazy and deceitful. Mary and Lucy are my friends ; the former is frank, the latter is sweet-tempered (*douce*). You have white roses and red roses ; I prefer the former. I have a gray horse and a black horse, take the former, and send the latter to my brother. Bring me some peaches and plums ; the former are better than the latter. Your garden has some advantages that mine has not. These slates are larger than those. You ought (*devriez*) to make a better translation than that.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SECT. I PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

§ 34.—The personal pronouns in the nominative case, are expressed in French thus :

I,	<i>je, moi.</i>
Thou,	<i>tu, toi.</i>
He,	<i>il, lui.</i>
She,	<i>elle.</i>
It,	<i>il, elle.</i>
We,	<i>nous.</i>
You,	<i>vous.</i>

They, { when the French word for which it stands is *masculine*, is { *ils, eux.*
They, { standing for a noun of the *feminine* gender, is, { *elles.*

Remark 1. As there is no neuter gender in the French language, there is no word corresponding to our English pronoun *it*, which must be translated by *il*, *he*, *elle*, *she*, &c.

It, { when it is *subject* or *nominative* of a verb, and { *il.*
the French word for which it stands is *masculine*, is { *elle.*
used in an impersonal sense, that is, without reference to any substantive mentioned before, is { *il or ce.*

Examples.

Read this book ; IT is interesting. *Lisez ce livre ; IL est intéressant.*
Lend me this pen ; IT is good. *Prêtez-moi cette plume ; ELLE est bonne.*

It rains.

IL pleut.

It is noble to forget one's self.

IL est beau de s'oublier.

He wastes his time ; IT is a pity. *Il perd son temps ; c'est dommage.*

When *it* relates to a preceding circumstance, it is translated by *cela*; when to a following circumstance by *il*.

If you eat so much *it* will make you sick. *Si vous mangez tant CELA vous rendra malade.*

Does it suit you to lend your gun? *Vous convient-il de prêter votre fusil?*

It does not suit me to lend it. *Il ne me convient pas de le prêter.*

Remark 2. *It* is expressed by *ce*, before any tense of the verb *être*, *to be*, when that verb is followed by a substantive or a pronoun; as, *It is my son, C'est mon fils; It is I, C'est moi.*

Remark 3. *He, she, and they*, before the verb *to be*, followed by a substantive, are generally expressed by *ce*; as, *He is my nephew, C'est mon neveu.*

Remark 4. *He, she, and they*, when followed by *who, whom, or that*, are translated by *celui, celle, ceux, or celles*, as has been explained, § 32.

§ 35. The student must bear in mind that when a French pronoun has two forms, (as *je* and *moi* for *I*), these forms are not to be used indifferently, but according to the following directions.

§ 36. When *I, thou, he, or they*, is the subject nominative of a verb, and precedes the verb in a sentence which is not interrogative, or follows it in an interrogative sentence,

<i>I,</i>	is translated by	<i>je.</i>	<i>He,</i>	is translated by	<i>il.</i>
<i>Thou,</i>	"	"	<i>tu.</i>	<i>They,</i>	standing for a masculine noun, by <i>ils.</i>

§ 37. But in exclamations, or after the words, " *it is, it was,*" &c., or in connection with another pronoun, or where a distinction is intended between persons, or after *than* or *as* in a comparison of equality, superiority, or inferiority, or in reply to a question, the verb being omitted,

<i>I,</i>	is translated by	<i>moi.</i>	<i>He,</i>	is translated by	<i>lui.</i>
<i>Thou,</i>	"	"	<i>toi.</i>	<i>They,</i> masc.	"

Examples.

I! go to the city?

Moi! aller à la ville?

It is I.

C'est moi.

I who love.

Moi qui aime.

He and I are going to the city.

Lui et moi nous allons à la ville.

Richer than I.

Plus riche que moi.

Who calls Mary? I.

Qui appelle Marie? Moi.

N. B.—All the verbs used in the following exercises are either found in the Appendix, or are conjugated like the verbs therein conjugated.

Vocabulary.

Country,	<i>campagne.</i> f.	Street,	<i>rue.</i> f.
Fast, adv.,	<i>vite.</i>	To-day,	<i>aujourd'hui.</i>
Friendship,	<i>amitié.</i> f.	To-morrow,	<i>demain.</i>
Here,	<i>ici.</i>	When,	<i>quand.</i>
If,	<i>si.</i>	Where,	<i>où.</i>
Often, adv.,	<i>souvent.</i>	Yesterday,	<i>hier.</i>

Exercise 53.

The boys are gathering apples; will they give the apples to the poor woman? John is able to read better than they. My sisters are here; they are writing to their aunt. It was I. Do you sell cream? I sell milk, but my brother sells cream. I drink (inf. mood) wine! Their coach is old; but it is as good as if it were (ind. mood imp.) new. It is he. These peaches would be better if they were riper. Am I not worthy of Mary's friendship? I, who am her sister. It is she. Is it you?

Exercise 54.

Do you come from school? I! I have not been at school this month. Does he run fast? Does she sew well? He and I, we are writing to John. I, who go so (*si*) often to the city, I prefer the country. Mary is more studious than thou. I! eat (Inf. mood) thy apples? Happier than he. I was in the house, and he, he was in the street. I have a peach, but it is not ripe. Do you see that house? it is for sale (*à vendre*). He writes better than she. As well as I. Better than they. It is our neighbour's house.

Place of the nominative in interrogative sentences.

§ 38—(1.) In interrogative sentences, if the subject is a *pronoun*, it is always placed after the verb; as, Shall we come back to-morrow? *Reviendrons-nous demain?*

(2.) In interrogative sentences, when a *noun* is the subject nominative of the verb, the noun is placed before the verb, and the pronoun *il*, *elle*, *ils*, or *elles*, according to the gender and number of the noun, is placed immediately after the verb; as, Is your father here? *Votre père est-il ici?* Does your sister love flowers? *Votre sœur aime-t-elle les fleurs?*

(3.) When, in interrogative sentences, the verb which is followed by the pronoun *il*, *elle*, or *on*, ends with a vowel, the letter *t*, preceded and followed by a hyphen, is placed between the verb and the pronoun; as, Will she return with us? *Reviendra-t-elle avec nous?*

(4.) If the verb is one of the compound tenses, the personal pronoun should be placed after the auxiliary; as, Has your father come? *Votre père est-il venu?*

(5.) When, the nominative of the verb being a noun, the sentence begins with an interrogative adverb, such as *where*, *when*, &c., the noun used as a nominative can be placed after the verb, as in English ; or before the verb, as directed above (2), with the personal pronoun placed after the verb ; as,

N. B. The pupil must be careful not to put the interrogative adverb between the nominative case and the verb.

Exercise 55.

Has William a knife? Have not my brothers a beautiful dog?
Does the boy sell apples? Are they ripe? Is your hat worth
a dollar? Are the children throwing stones? Is Lucy leading
the old woman? Is Mary calling her sister? Is the book on
the table? Is the pen good? Were the boys running fast?
When will thy father come? Where is my cloak? Is my dog
in the neighbour's garden? Where is my dog? Who (*qui*) was
running after (*après*) my uncle's horse? It was I. I ran faster
than he.

Exercise 56.

Are the boys eating cherries or currants? You have fine raspberries? Has your sister eaten hers? When will thy aunt read that book? She is sick. Send some caps and aprons to Mary's mother, the 21st of this month. He and I were running very (*bien*) fast. Richer than he. I prefer these pears to those. Are your horses black? These plums are finer than those. Are those apples ripe? Where are my sisters? They are with (*avec*) their sick friend. That is my father's lawyer.

Remark.—*Not*, used with a verb, is expressed in French by placing *ne* before the verb, and *pas* after it. *Ne* is written *n'* before a vowel or a silent *h*. When the verb is in a compound tense, *pas* must be placed between the auxiliary and the participle.

Exercise 57.

Have you not my sister's pencils? Has she not found hers? The men are not gathering the fruit. They will not come often. They are not running. Does not Lucy love cherries? I, I shall not beat the dog. The girls do not write fast, but they write well. I, who am not her friend. Will not your sister come to-morrow? We are not idle. Do not the boys owe much (*beaucoup*) to their friends? We do not eat pine-apples. Mary is not revengeful. Do not thy brothers give their money to the poor (*plur.*)? Do not eat fast. Is that table mahogany?

SECT. II. PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

§ 39. *Mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, which are in English the possessive case of the personal pronouns *I, thou, he, she, and it*, have been explained on page 37.

§ 40. But when *mine, thine, his, &c.*, are used with the verb *to be* to convey simply an idea of property,

<i>Mine,</i>	is translated by	<i>à moi.</i>	<i>Ours,</i>	is	<i>à nous.</i>
<i>Thine,</i>	"	<i>à toi.</i>	<i>Yours,</i>	is	<i>à vous.</i>
<i>His,</i>	"	<i>à lui.</i>	<i>Hers,</i>	is	<i>à elle.</i>
<i>Theirs,</i>	standing for a masculine noun, is				<i>à eux.</i>
<i>Theirs,</i>	" " feminine "				<i>à elles.</i>

Examples.

Is this pen yours ?

No, it is not mine.

Cette plume est-elle à vous ?

Non, elle n'est pas à moi.

(Meaning simply it does not belong to me.)

Exercise 58.

Is that garden yours? No, it belongs (*appartient* or *est*) to my brother. Give that rose to thy sister. It is not mine. Where are my gloves? Those gloves are thine. These jewels are not ours. Has Mary a fan? The fan which is on the table is hers. The boys are gathering apples. All the red apples are theirs. Which horse belongs to William? The black horse is his. Those knives are theirs. Are they not ours? Will you have the gold thimble or the silver one? The former is mine; the latter belongs to Emily. Put that money in my silk purse.

SECT. III. PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

§ 41. The personal pronouns in the objective case are expressed in French thus :

Me,	<i>me, moi.</i>
Thee,	<i>te, toi.</i>
Him,	<i>le, lui.</i>
Her,	<i>la, elle.</i>
It,	<i>le, la.</i>
Us,	<i>nous.</i>
You,	<i>vous.</i>
Them,	<i>les, eux, elles.</i>

N. B. The student must carefully attend to the following directions.

It { when it is the direct object of a verb, and the French } word for which it stands, is *masculine*, is } *le*.

It { when it is the direct object of a verb, and the French } word for which it stands, is *feminine*, is } *la*.

Them { when the French word for which it } stands, is *masculine*, is } *les* and *eux*.

Them { when the French word for which it } stands, is *feminine*, is } *les* and *elles*.

Remark.—*Him, her, and them*, when followed by *who, whom, or that*, are translated by *celui, celle, ceux, celles*. See § 32.

§ 42. Before the student can write correctly the French pronouns in the objective, he must clearly understand the difference between the *direct* and the *indirect* object of a verb.

A pronoun or a noun is the *direct* object of a verb, when it is governed by that verb without the assistance of a preposition, expressed or understood ; as, *I see him*.

A pronoun or a noun is the *indirect* object of a verb when the help of a preposition, expressed or understood, is needed to complete the sense ; as, *I speak to him*.

Personal Pronouns used as direct objects of a verb.

§ 43. <i>Me</i> ,	when it is the direct object of a verb, is	<i>me.</i>
<i>Thee,</i>	" " "	<i>te.</i>
<i>Him,</i>	" " "	<i>le.</i>
<i>Her,</i>	" " "	<i>la.</i>
<i>It,</i>	standing for a masculine noun,	<i>le.</i>
<i>It,</i>	standing for a feminine noun,	<i>la.</i>
<i>Them,</i>		<i>les.</i>

§ 44. Except, when the verb is in the imperative mood, used affirmatively,

Me is translated by moi.

Thee " " " toi.

N. B. When the verb in the imperative mood is used negatively,

Me is translated by *me*

Thee " " te.

Personal Pronouns used as indirect objects of a verb.

N. B. The preposition *to* is always expressed or understood before these pronouns in English, but is *not expressed* in French except after reflected verbs and a few others.

§ 45. *To me*, when it is the indirect object of a verb, is *me*.

To thee, " " " " " te.

To him, " " " " " lui.

To her, " " " " " lui.

To it, " " " " " y.

To us. " " " " " nous

To us, " " " " " now
To you. " " " " " vous.

To them. (speaking of persons.) " " leur.

To them, (speaking of persons,) " " " y.

§ 46.—Except, when the verb is in the imperative mood used *affirmatively*.

To me is translated by moi.

To thee " " " toi.

N. B. When the verb in the imperative mood is used negatively,

To me is translated by *me*.

To thee " " te,

Personal Pronouns in the objective case, governed by a preposition, and not the object of a verb.

§ 47. *Me*, { when it is governed by a preposition and is } *moi*.
 not the object of a verb, is

Thee " " " " " *sei*

Thee, " " " " " *tot.*
Him " " " " " *bis*

Him, " " " " " lui.
Her, " " " " " elle.

Them, when standing for a masculine noun, eux
Them " " feminine noun elles

Them, " " remaining noun, else

Remark.—It is seldom expressed in French after a preposition. For example: Do you put your hat on the table, or under it? is translated thus: *Mettez-vous votre chapeau sur la table ou dessous?*

To it. See § 45.

§ 48. Of it, from it,
Of him, from him,
Of her, from her,
Of them, from them, } are translated by *en*.

Remark.—*Some* and *any*, when they are not followed by a noun, are used like pronouns, and are translated by *en*; as,

Give me some,	<i>Donnez-m'en.</i>
I have not any.	<i>Je n'en ai pas.</i>

SECT. IV. THE PLACE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS GOVERNED BY VERBS.

§ 49. A personal pronoun governed by a verb, either as its direct or indirect object, must be placed immediately before the verb; as,

He sees <i>me</i> ,	<i>Il me voit.</i>
<i>thee,</i>	<i>Il te voit.</i>
<i>us,</i>	<i>Il nous voit.</i>
<i>you,</i>	<i>Il vous voit.</i>
<i>him,</i>	<i>Il le voit.</i>
I speak <i>to him</i> ,	<i>Je lui parle.</i>
<i>to her,</i>	<i>Je lui parle.</i>
<i>to them,</i>	<i>Je leur parle.</i>
<i>of it,</i>	<i>J'en parle.</i>
<i>of them,</i>	<i>J'en parle.</i>
Does he see <i>him</i> or <i>it</i> ?	<i>Le voit-il ?</i>
<i>her</i> or <i>it</i> ?	<i>La voit-il ?</i>
<i>them</i> ?	<i>Les voit-il ?</i>

§ 50. But when the verb is in the *imperative mood* used *affirmatively*, the pronoun governed by the verb must be placed *after* it and connected with it by a hyphen; as, Send him, *Envoyez-le.*

N. B. When the verb in the imperative mood is used *negatively*, the pronoun governed by a verb must be placed *before* the verb, as in § 49.

Examples.

Send us,	Envoyez-nous.
her,	Envoyez-la.
them,	Envoyez-les.
Speak to him,	Parlez-lui.
to her,	Parlez-lui.
to them,	Parlez-leur.
Do not send us,	Ne nous envoyez pas.
him,	Ne l'envoyez pas.
them,	Ne les envoyez pas.
Do not speak to him,	Ne lui parlez pas.
to her,	Ne lui parlez pas.
to them,	Ne leur parlez pas.

§ 51.—(1.) When a verb governs *two* personal pronouns, one of which is its *direct object*, and the other its *indirect object*, the pronoun in the *first* or *second* person is placed before the one in the *third* person ; that is, *me*, *te*, *nous*, *vous*, precede *le*, *la*, *les*, *y*, or *en*.

(2.) If both pronouns are in the third person, the direct object is placed before the indirect object; that is, *le*, *la*, *les*, precede *lui*, *leur*, *y*, or *en*.

(3.) When *y* and *en* occur in the same sentence, *y* precedes *en*.

Remark.—The reflective pronoun *se*, used as an indirect regimen makes an exception to (2), as it takes the precedence of the direct regimen, as :

They say it to each other,

Il s se le disent.

Examples.

He gave him or it to me,	Il me le donna.
He gave her or it to me,	Il me la donna.
He gave them to me,	Il me les donna.
He gave me some,	Il m'en donna.
He gave him or it to thee,	Il te le donna.
He gave thee some,	Il t'en donna.
He gave him or it to us,	Il nous le donna.
He gave her or it to you,	Il vous la donna.
He gave us some,	Il nous en donna.
He gave you some,	Il vous en donna.
He recalls him or it to himself,	Il se le rappelle.
He recalls her or it to herself,	Il se la rappelle.

He recalls <i>them</i> to himself,	Il se les rappelle.
He applies himself to <i>it</i> ,	Il s'y applique.
He sent <i>me</i> there,	Il m'y envoya.*
He sent <i>him</i> or <i>her</i> to <i>me</i> there,	Il me l'y envoya.
He sent <i>me</i> some there,	Il m'y en envoya.
He sent <i>us</i> there,	Il nous y envoya.
He sent some to <i>us</i> there,	Il nous y en envoya.
He gives <i>it</i> to <i>him</i> or to <i>her</i> ,	Il le lui donne.
He gives <i>it</i> to <i>them</i> ,	Il le leur donne.
He gives <i>them</i> to <i>them</i> ,	Il les leur donne.
He sent <i>them</i> to <i>them</i> there,	Il les leur y envoya.
He sent some to <i>him</i> there,	Il lui y en envoya.
He sent some there,	Il y en envoya.
He sent some to <i>them</i> , there,	Il leur y en envoya.

§ 52. But, when a verb in the imperative mood, used affirmatively, governs *two* pronouns, these pronouns are placed *after* that verb, in the following order:

Le, la, les, are placed immediately after the verb.

Lui, leur, moi, nous, vous, come after *le, la*, or *les*.

Y precedes *moi, toi, le*, and *la*.

Y follows *nous, vous*, and *les*.

En comes last.

Examples.

Send <i>him</i> to <i>me</i> ,	Envoyez-le-moi.
Send <i>her</i> to <i>me</i> ,	Envoyez-la-moi.
Send <i>them</i> to <i>me</i> ,	Envoyez-les-moi.
Send <i>him</i> or <i>it</i> to <i>them</i> ,	Envoyez-le-leur.
Send <i>them</i> to <i>them</i> ,	Envoyez-les-leur.
Send <i>them</i> to <i>him</i> ,	Envoyez-les-lui.
Send <i>me</i> there,	Envoyez-y-moi.
Send <i>us</i> there,	Envoyez-nous-y.
Send some there,	Envoyez-y-en.
Warn <i>him</i> of <i>it</i> ,	Avertissez-l'en.
Warn <i>them</i> of <i>it</i> ,	Avertissez-les-en.
Compel <i>me</i> to <i>it</i> ,	Forcez-y-moi.
Compel <i>us</i> to <i>it</i> ,	Forcez-nous-y.
Give <i>me</i> some,	Donnez-m'en.
Give <i>us</i> some,	Donnez-nous-en.
Transport <i>yourself</i> there,	Transportez-vous-y.
Inform <i>yourself</i> of <i>it</i> ,	Informez-vous-en.
Apply <i>yourself</i> to <i>it</i> ,	Appliquez-vous-y.

* *En* and *y* are also adverbs of place, *en* meaning *thence*, and *y, there, thither*, and they follow the same rules as the pronouns.

N. B. When the verb in the imperative mood is used *negatively*, the pronouns governed by the verb must be placed *before* the verb, as in § 51.

Do not send <i>him</i> to me,	<i>Ne me l'envoyez pas.</i>
Do not send <i>me</i> any,	<i>Ne m'en envoyez pas.</i>
Do not send <i>us</i> there,	<i>Ne nous y envoyez pas.</i>
Do not give <i>me</i> any,	<i>Ne m'en donnez pas.</i>
Do not give <i>them</i> any,	<i>Ne leur en donnez pas.</i>
Do not warn <i>him</i> of it,	<i>Ne l'en avertissez pas.</i>
Do not warn <i>them</i> of it,	<i>Ne les en avertissez pas.</i>

§ 53. If the objective pronouns are governed by a verb compounded of the auxiliary verbs *avoir* or *être* and a past participle, they must be placed *before* the auxiliary verb, and not between the auxiliary and the participle ; as,

He has seen <i>me</i> ,	<i>Il m'a vu.</i>
He has seen <i>thee</i> ,	<i>Il t'a vu.</i>
We have seen <i>him</i> ,	<i>Nous l'avons vu.</i>

Exercise 59.

See § 41, 42, 43, 49.

Do you see John ? I see him. Where is my book ? I do not see it. Does he see me ? Does he see thee ? Does he see us ? Does he see you ? William is at the door ; do you see him ? We see him. I have lost my pencil, do you see it ? He does not see me. Does he not see thee ? I see you. I have a good pen, and I will give it to my sister. I have bought (*acheté*) a gold thimble, and I am going to give it to Lucy. I know him. I know her. I know them. Do you not know me ? Do you not know us ? We do not know him. You do not know her. Do you see her often ?

Exercise 60.

See § 41, 42, 43, 45, 49, 53.

She sees me. She does not see thee. We do not see him. We see her. You see them. She knows me. She speaks to me. William sees thee ; he is speaking to thee. Mary sees us ; she is speaking to us. I know him ; I will send him some money. Your father will punish you ; he will write to you. He sees her ; but he does not speak to her. Does Edward see you ? Have you seen Stephen to-day ? I have not seen him to-day. I shall see him to-morrow. He has not seen me. Has he not seen you ?

Exercise 61.

See § 41, 42, 43, 45, 49, 53.

Do you give me two pine-apples? I give you three pine-apples. I will follow thee. He follows us. She calls them. Do you speak to me? He is writing to us. We shall punish the boys. Why do you punish them? Those fans are not mine, nor (*ni*) thine, nor hers. Whose (*à qui*) are they? Eat a peach; this is sweeter than that. Send these violets and snow-drops to Lucy. Give me the former. Where is the physician? Have you not seen him? I saw him yesterday, but I did not speak to him. Has your brother written to him? He has written to him, but he has not sent him the letter, (*lettre, f.*)

Vocabulary.

N. B. The numbers in the Vocabulary designate the verb in the Appendix, which is to be used as the model.

Lamp,	<i>lampe</i> , f.	Pocket,	<i>poché</i> , f.
Lend,	<i>prêter</i> . (3.)	Shut, (verb,) <i>fermer</i> . (3.)	
Light, (verb,)	<i>allumer</i> . (3.)	Speak,	<i>parler</i> . (3.)
Perfectly,	<i>parfaitement</i> .	Why,	<i>pourquoi</i> .
Carry,		Mener,	(3.)
Take,		Mener,	(3.)
Bring,		Amener,	(3.)
Take away,		Emmener,	(3.)
	applied to persons,		applied to infants and inanimate objects,

Exercise 62.

See § 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50.

Shut the door. Shut it. Let us shut it. Let us gather the roses. Let us gather them. Gather them. Write thy letter. Send it to thy brother. Light the lamp. Light it. Do not light it. I am writing a letter; give it to William. Send me some books. I do not see them. She writes to me often. Write to me every day, (*tous les jours.*) Were you calling me? Tell me where she is. I will write to them to-morrow. Mary is at the door. I see her. Call her. Follow me. Believe us. Take away this; leave that.

Exercise 63.

See § 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50.

Have you any grapes? Send them to the market. No, I will send them to my aunt. Do not give them to the children. Where are the good pens? They are on the table: I prefer them to yours. Put them in my copy-book. Do not put them in your

pocket. Write to her. Do not write to her. Send her to my sister. Do not send her. I have a new book. I will give it to Lucy. Give it to Mary. Do not give it to Lucy. Didst thou not give Henry an orange? He has eaten his, and that of his sister. The former was (*était*) larger than the latter. My flowers are not so pretty as Mary's.

Exercise 64.

See § 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

You have my book, give it to me. You have Mary's gold pen, give it to me. Give them to me. Have you any money? Lend it to us. And a purse also? Lend it to us. Lend them to us. You have French books and Italian books; lend us some of them. My brother will send them to you, or he will bring them to you himself, (*lui-même.*) Send them to-morrow. Are you acquainted with my uncle? I am acquainted with him. I know my lesson. Dost thou know it perfectly? We do not know ours. What a beautiful pine-apple! carry it to my sister. Bring some to me. Do not take it away.

Exercise 65.

See § 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 51, 53.

You have my pencil. John gave* it to me. He did not give* it to you. Have you Mary's pen? She lent* it to me. She will lend it to thee. Edward sends him to me. We send him to thee. I send them to you. He sends her to us. Lewis gave* me some. Did he give* you some? I gave* them to you. William sent us there. He has some new books. He lent* them to Edward. He lent* them to me. He sent them to me there. He sent them to us there. He sent some to us there. I will speak to her of it. We have seen him.

Exercise 66.

See § 50, 52, 53.

Did you give* some money to the blind woman? I gave* her a dollar. I gave* it to her. I gave* her some. Lucy lent* her some. Mary will send her some. Give her a new hat. Julia has given it to her. He has given it to them. Bring a pencil to Mary. Bring it to her. Take my purse to Julia. Take it to her. Carry these oranges to your aunt. Carry them to her. Take them away. Bring your sister here. Bring her to me.

* The student will translate these verbs by the compound of the Present Tense, or Passé Indéfini.

RULE.—The past participle, when preceded by the verb to *have*, agrees in gender and number with the pronoun which is the *direct object* of the verb, when that object is placed before the verb ; as,

He has seen her,	Il l'a vue.
He has seen them,	Il les a vus.

Exercise 67.

Have you seen her to-day ? I have taken her to her brother's house. He has given her the books. He had given them to me. Emily has seen him. She has not seen us. Have you my pen ? I have lent it to Mary. Does John sell butter ? He sells butter. He sells it to me. He does not give it to me. Do you give me the cream ? I give it. I give it to you. I do not sell it to you. Does not Mary give it to me ? I give you the best coffee. Do we not give it to her ? Do you give it to your brother ? I do not give it to him ; I give it to thee. Carry thy books to school. Carry them there.

§ 54. *En* is expressed in French in many instances where *of it* or *of them* is understood in English, especially when the sentence ends with a cardinal number, or any word expressing quantity ; as,

How many inkstands have you ? I have three.
Combien d'encriers avez-vous ? J'en ai trois.

Exercise 68.

I had five penknives, but I have lost two. If you like (*aimez*) those apples, take some ; we have a great many (*beaucoup*). My mother bought twelve handkerchiefs, and she gave me six. I picked three roses, and I will give you two. Carry those pinks to your sisters. Carry them to them. Carry them some. Take that blind man to your house. Take away my horse. No, (*non*) bring him to me. You will do that better than I. We were not speaking to them. I wish some good ink. Do you wish black ink ? I will give you three dollars, and I will lend you five. You have plums and pears ; I prefer the latter.

Vocabulary.

Apply,	s'adresser.*	There, (with a verb,) y.
Compel,	forcer.	Think, penser. (3.)
Give back,	rendre. (7.)	Trust, se fier.*
Promise, verb,	promettre. (35.)	Warn, avertir. (4.)
Lead, verb,	mener. (3.)	With, avec.
Show, verb,	montrer. (3.)	Without, sans.
Stick,	bâton, m.	Umbrella, parapluie, m.

* These are reflected verbs, and are conjugated like *S'e promener* in the Appendix.

Return,	(to give back,)	<i>rendre.</i> (7.)
Return,	(to come back,)	<i>revenir.</i> (61.)
Return,	(to go back,)	<i>retourner.</i> (3.)

Exercise 69.

I have brought you the book which (*que*) I had promised you. Where is it? Show it to me. I will show it to you when you have (*future*) finished your work. Give it to me. It does not belong to me. I will lend it to you. Lend it to-morrow; I will return it to you to-morrow. Will you compel us to it? Have you warned them of it? I lend you my umbrella. Does he lend you his? Send him there. Send them there. We do not speak to them of it. Show me the lesson. Have you shown it to them? Who will open the door? I. Send me mutton, beef, and veal. He, he will not do it to-day.

Exercise 70.

I give back to you your slate. I give it back to you. Have you returned to me my pen-knife? I will return it to you to-morrow. I sell it to you. You have a good pen. Do you give it to me? I give it to you; I do not sell it to you. Henry warned him of it. We warned them of it. I sent him. I sent him to her. I sent him to her there. We sent him to them there. We sent them to him there. John sent them to her there. You sent him to them. The queen sent her to them. My aunt sent her to them there. Does he take his children to school? He takes them there every day. Do they take their books there? They send some there to me.

§ 55. The student has been taught, § 45, that personal pronouns preceded by the preposition *to* are considered in French the indirect objects of the verb with which they are connected, and the preposition *à* is understood, or rather comprised, in the pronoun.

But after the verbs *aller*, *venir*, and some other verbs of motion, some of the Neuter verbs, and all the Reflected verbs, the preposition cannot be comprised in the pronoun, as in § 45; it must be expressed, and consequently the pronoun must come after the verb, and must be translated into French as directed in § 47.

Exercise 71.

Your uncle is here, apply to him. If you wish help, (*secours*, m.) come to me; do not go to them. Trust to him, but do not

trust to her. Think upon (*a*) me. I will think of (*a*) thee. Were you speaking to him, or to her? I trust thee, and I shall trust thee always. If you wish money, apply to my sister. I went to her and she sent me to thee. I trust to her; I do not trust to them. She did not apply to you. Why did she not apply to me, when she wished help? Will you trust yourself to me? Go to him, if you have need (*besoin*) of any thing.

Vocabulary.

After, prep.	<i>après.</i>	By,	<i>par.</i>
At,	<i>d.</i>	For,	<i>pour.</i>
Behind,	<i>derrière.</i>	Near,	<i>près de.</i>
At the house of,			<i>chez.</i>
Before,	(speaking of time and order)		<i>avant.</i>
Before,	(speaking of place and presence,)		<i>devant.</i>
By,	(by the side of,)		<i>à côté de.</i>
During,	(implying the whole time through,)	<i>durant.</i>	
During,	(meaning some period during that time,)	<i>pendant.</i>	

Exercise 72.

See § 47.

Follow your sister, but do not run after her. I wish to arrive (*arriver*) before her. I am near thee, but thou dost not see me. He will do it for thee to-morrow. This is for him. Do not go before me. I will walk (*marcher*) by my sister. Julia is at the house of her brother. Mary is at my house, (at the house of me.) I shall go to your uncle's after to-morrow. I will not go with them. Have you applied to her? Was he speaking of me? He was speaking of thee. I will go with her. Without thee, I should not have found my book. Without me, your gloves would have been lost. The army will stay in Italy during the winter. They gained a battle during the winter.

Exercise 73.

Do not go with him. They came to me. Return with me. We were running with her. This umbrella is not mine. It is your cousin's; return it to him. Come sit (inf.) by me. Lucy and her sisters are sewing; she sews better than they. Were you writing to her or to them (m.)? You and I (we) have not received our money. My cousin will write the letter for thee. I cannot see you; you are behind me. John will walk the first, and his brothers will follow him. Will you walk before me? Bring me the stick. Bring it to me. Carry it to him. Do not carry it to him.

Vocabulary.

On, before a noun, <i>sur</i> , prep.	On it,	<i>dessus</i> , adv.
Under, do. <i>sous</i> , prep.	Under it,	<i>dessous</i> , adv.

See § 47, and the Remark under it.

Exercise 74.

Does he put the stick under the table? He puts it under it. Does he put it on it or under it? He puts it on it. Send me the books. Send them to me. Send them to us. Let us send them to him. Let us send them to them. Send some there. Send me some. Give me the bread. Give me some. Give it to him. Give him some. Send him to us. Send her to us. Give back to us our ink. Give it back to me. Lead the horse to the river. Lead him there. Let us lead him there. Here are (*voici*) two horses. Lead them there. I cannot go there without her. You will be there before me.

SECT. V. REFLECTED PRONOUNS.

§ 56. The reflected pronouns are placed before the verb, except where the verb is in the imperative mood, used affirmatively. They are:

Myself or to myself,	<i>me.</i>
Thyself, or to thyself,	<i>te.</i>
Himself, herself, itself, or to himself, to herself, to itself,	<i>se.</i>
Ourselves, or to ourselves,	<i>nous.</i>
Yourselves, or to yourselves,	<i>vous.</i>
Themselves, or to themselves,	<i>se.</i>

§ 57. But when the verb is in the imperative mood, used affirmatively, the reflected pronouns are placed *after* the verb, and,

Thyself, or to thyself, is expressed by *toi*.

§ 58. When the reflected pronouns are preceded by any other preposition than *to*, they are expressed as follows:

Myself,	is	<i>moi</i> , or <i>moi-même</i> .
Thyself,	"	<i>toi</i> or <i>toi-même</i> .
Himself,	"	<i>lui</i> or <i>lui-même</i> .
Herself,	"	<i>elle</i> or <i>elle-même</i> .
Ourselves,	"	<i>nous</i> or <i>nous-mêmes</i> .
Yourself,	"	<i>vous</i> or <i>vous-même</i> .
Yourselves,	"	<i>vous</i> or <i>vous-mêmes</i> .
Themselves, masc.,	"	<i>eux</i> or <i>eux-mêmes</i> .
Themselves, fem.,	"	<i>elles</i> or <i>elles-mêmes</i> .
One's self.	"	<i>soi</i> or <i>soi-même</i> .

Examples.

§ 56. He amuses himself,	<i>Il s'amuse.</i>
He recalls to himself the day,	<i>Il se rappelle le jour.</i>
§ 57. Dress thyself,	<i>Habille-toi.</i>
§ 58. For thyself, Of one's self,	<i>Pour toi.</i>
	<i>De soi.</i>

Vocabulary.

Apply, (to persons,) <i>s'adresser.</i>	Find, <i>trouver.</i> (3.)
Apply, (to things,) <i>s'appliquer.</i>	Finish, <i>finir.</i> (4.)
Blame, verb, <i>blâmer.</i> (3.)	Nail, (finger,) <i>ongle,</i> m.
Burn, verb, <i>brûler.</i> (3.)	Repent, <i>se repentir.</i> (34.)
Cut, verb, <i>couper.</i> (3.)	Study, verb, <i>étudier.</i> (3.)
Dress, verb, <i>habiller.</i> (3.)	Too, too much, <i>trop.</i>
Face, <i>figure,</i> f.	Wash, <i>laver.</i> (3.)
Fault, <i>faute,</i> f.	Warm, <i>chauffer.</i>

Exercise 75.

I blame myself, and I repent of my fault. I will finish that work myself. I am not speaking of myself. We will speak of it to the master ourselves. Thou appliest thyself too closely (*trop*) to thy studies. I wish to see thee thyself. We will apply to our uncle when we need (*aurons besoin de*) help. The boys are going to the baker's themselves. Will they not warm themselves at the fire? They will warm themselves by walking (*en marchant*) fast. Do you find yourself better to-day? My sisters walk every day. He trusts too much to himself.

Remark.—Reflected verbs are used in French in speaking of performing an action upon one's body or limbs, and the article is used instead of the possessive adjective; as,

I wash my hands,

Je me lave les mains.

Exercise 76.

I am warming myself. I am warming my feet. Henry is washing himself. He is washing his hands. We dress ourselves. The little child does not dress himself. He will burn his fingers. He is warming his hands. That child is burning his shoes. Is he not burning his feet? Mary is washing her muslin gown. Lucy is washing her face. Do you wash your hands and face? I have cut my finger. Thou hast cut thy arm. He has cut his hand. We have cut our fingers. How have you broken your arm? The child is cutting his hair and his nails.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 59. The relative pronoun *who* is translated into French thus :

Who,	<i>qui, lequel.</i>
Whose, of whom,	<i>dont, de qui, duquel.</i>
Whom, (object of a verb,) que.	
Whom, (governed by a preposition,) <i>qui, lequel.</i>	

§ 60. *Who* is almost always translated by *qui*, which is used for both genders and both numbers ; as.

The man who comes,	<i>L'homme qui vient.</i>
The woman who comes,	<i>La femme qui vient.</i>
The men who come,	<i>Les hommes qui viennent.</i>

Remark.—*Lequel* is only used to avoid ambiguity. When the relative pronoun is separated from its antecedent by another noun, *who*, *whom*, *that* and *which*, are translated by *lequel*, which is varied in the following manner, to agree with its antecedent in number and gender :

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Mase. Fem.	Masc. Fem.
Lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles, <i>who, which.</i>	

§ 61. <i>Whose, { of whom,</i>	{ are translated by	<i>dont.</i>	{ both genders and } numbers.
		<i>de qui.</i>	
		<i>duquel.</i>	<i>masc. sing.</i>
		<i>de laquelle.</i>	<i>fem. sing.</i>
		<i>desquels.</i>	<i>masc. plur.</i>
		<i>desquelles.</i>	<i>fem. plur.</i>

Examples.

A man WHOSE brother you know,	<i>Un homme dont vous connaissez le frère.</i>
A woman WHOSE virtues are known,	<i>Une femme dont les vertus sont connues.</i>
The boy OF WHOM I speak,	<i>Le garçon dont je parle.</i>
The girl OF WHOM I speak,	<i>La fille dont je parle.</i>

Remark 1.—*Whose*, when followed by a noun which is not governed by a preposition, is expressed by *dont* ; and *dont* must be followed by the nominative of the next verb, whatever may be the construction of the sentence in English ; as,

The man WHOSE genius is great, *L'homme dont le génie est grand.*

The man WHOSE talents we admire, *L'homme dont nous admirons les talents.*

Remark 2.—*Whose*, when followed by a noun which is governed by a preposition, is translated by *de qui* or *duquel*, &c.; not by *dont*; as,

A man on WHOSE friendship I can rely, *Un homme sur l'amitié de qui je puis compter.*

Remark 3.—*Duquel*, *de laquelle*, &c., are employed to express *whose* and *of whom*, when the relative pronoun, being separated from its antecedent by a number of words, the sentence might be rendered ambiguous by using *dont* and *de qui*, which being of either number and gender, do not indicate at once the noun to which they relate; as,

This is that young man's sister OF WHOM we were speaking. *Voici la sœur de ce jeune homme de laquelle nous parlions.*

§ 62. *Whom*, { The object of a verb, and employed } *que, lequel.*

Whom, { when preceded by any preposition } *qui, lequel.*

Examples.

The man WHOM I saw, *L'homme que j'ai vu.*

The man TO WHOM I spoke, *L'homme à qui j'ai parlé.*

§ 63. The relative pronouns *which* and *that* are translated into French thus:

Which, { when it is the subject or nominative of a verb, is translated by } *qui.*

That, { when it can be changed into *who* or *which*, and is the subject of a verb, is }

Examples.

The wind which blows, *Le vent qui souffle.*

The child that cries, *L'enfant qui pleure.*

The fruits that ripen, *Les fruits qui mûrissent.*

§ 64. *Of which*, { when placed after a noun } *dont.*

{ that is not governed by a preposition, is expressed by }

Of which, { when placed after a noun
that is preceded by a preposition, is expressed by { *duquel*, masc. sing.
de laquelle, f. sing.
desquels, m. plur.
desquelles, f. plur.

Examples.

I have some foreign flowers, the smell of which is very agreeable. *J'ai des fleurs étrangères, dont l'odeur est très-agréable.*

I have some foreign flowers, the smell of which I do not like. *J'ai des fleurs étrangères, dont je n'aime pas l'odeur.*

I have some foreign flowers, to the smell of which I shall never get accustomed. *J'ai des fleurs étrangères à l'odeur DESQUELLES je ne m'accoutumerai jamais.*

N. B. The student should carefully notice the construction of the preceding sentences.

In the first and second examples, *of which* being placed after a noun that is *not* governed by a preposition, is expressed by *dont*; and *dont* is placed immediately after its antecedent, (the noun to which it refers,) and is followed by the noun or pronoun, which is the nominative of the next verb.

In the third example, *of which*, being placed after a noun that is preceded by a preposition, is expressed by *desquelles*, and not by *dont*.

§ 65 *Which*, when it is the object of a verb, is
That, { when it can be changed into *whom* or { *que*.
{ *which*, and is the object of a verb, is

Which, governed by a preposition, is, { *lequel*, m. sing.
{ *laquelle*, f. sing.
{ *lesquels*, m. plu.
{ *lesquelles*, f. plu.

Remark.—When the preposition that governs *lequel* is *de* or *à*, it is contracted with it, as follows:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Lequel,	laquelle,	lesquels,	lesquelles,
duquel,	de laquelle,	desquels,	desquellos,
auquel,	à laquelle,	auxquels,	auxquellos,
duquel,	de laquelle,	desquels,	desquelles,

who, which.
of whom, of which.
to whom, to which.
from whom, from which.

§ 66. The student will perceive from the preceding lessons, that we translate

who, *which*, } when nominative to the following verb, by *qui*.
that, }
whom, *which*, } when object of the following verb, by *que*.
that, }

Examples.

The man who	{	comes.	<i>L'homme qui</i>	{	vient.
The horse which			<i>Le cheval qui</i>		
The chaise that			<i>La chaise qui</i>		
The man whom	{	I see.	<i>L'homme que</i>	{	
The horse which			<i>Le cheval que</i>		<i>je vois.</i>
The coach that			<i>Le carrosse que</i>		

§ 67. *What*, standing for *that which*, is
} *ce qui.*
} or
} *ce que.*

(1.) *Ce qui* is used when immediately followed by a verb, of which *qui* is the subject nominative; as,

Always do what is right; i. e., *that which is right*.

Faites toujours ce qui est juste.

(2.) *Ce que* is used when a nominative comes in between it and the next verb. *Que* is in the objective case.

What we say is true ; i. e., that which we say is true.
CE QUE nous disons est vrai.

§ 68. *What*, { used in a vague sense, or referring
Which, { to a phrase, and governed by a } *quo.*
 { preposition, is

Example.

William learned his lessons, after which he went to walk.

Guillaume a appris ses leçons, après quoi il est allé se promener.

§ 69. *Of what, is de ce qui, de ce que; as,*

I speak of what is true; i. e. of that which, &c.

Je parle DE CE QUI est vrai.

I speak of *what* you know.

Je parle DE CE QUE vous savez.

What of, is ce dont ; as,

What he speaks of is not true; that of which, &c.

CE DONT *il* parle n'est pas vrai.

§ 70. *To what, is à ce qui, à ce que; as,*

Apply to what is useful; i.e. *that which*, &c.

Appliquez-vous à ce qui est utile.

Pay attention to what I say.

Faites attention à ce que je dis.

What to, is ce à quoi; as,

What you apply yourself to is not useful; i. e., that to which, &c.

Ce à quoi vous vous appliquez n'est pas utile.

Vocabulary.

Absolute,	<i>absolu.</i>	Strike,	<i>frapper.</i> (3.)
Happen,	<i>arriver.</i> (3.)	Study,	<i>étude,</i> f.
Lady,	<i>dame,</i> f.	Skip,	<i>bondir.</i> (4.)
Letter,	<i>lettre,</i> f.	Sure,	<i>sûr.</i>
Meadow,	<i>prairie,</i> f.	Very, adv.	<i>très, fort, bien.</i>
Pick,	<i>cueillir.</i> (22.)	Vice,	<i>vice,</i> m.
Power,	<i>pouvoir,</i> m.	Vex,	<i>fâcher.</i> (3.)
Shun,	<i>éviter.</i> (3.)	Wear,	<i>porter.</i> (3.)

Exercise 77.

The man who sells apples is at the door. Call the woman who sells strawberries. The grass which grows. Do you see the lambs that skip in the meadows? The boy that runs so (*si*) fast. The man whose apples you are picking. The king whom we fear. The lady whom you see is my sister. The house which we sold. The flowers which you are gathering are beautiful. Lewis has a horse which is worth two hundred dollars. The horse which you see in the meadow is not his. The jewels that you wear. The man with whom I came. The carriage in which I came.

§ 71. The relative pronoun, *whom*, *which* or *that*, is often omitted in English, but it must always be expressed in French when it is required by the meaning or construction of the sentence; as,

Where is the book you were reading?

Où est le livre que vous lisiez?

Exercise 78.

The king, whose power is absolute. The physician to whose prudence I owe much, (*beaucoup.*) The niece of whom I speak. The birds of which you speak. The coach which is at the door. The house which we saw yesterday is for sale, (Ex. 54.) The man with whom Edward is walking. The carpenter to whom he gave the gold. The horse on which I returned to the city. I love what you love. Eat what I give you. Tell me what vexes you. The dog that is running. The boys who are picking cherries. The boys whom you will punish. The grapes you sell are not ripe. The lady from whom I received this letter.

Exercise 79.

The pencil with which I am writing. The pen with which thou art writing. There are (*voilà*) the books for which I gave

eighty dollars. You are buying a book which is very dear. The book which you have bought is very dear. The book of which you speak is dear. He has lost all the money he had. The physician whom I see. The physician of whom I speak. The pineapples of which Mary speaks. I have what pleases me. Edward does not sell what I sell. The table on which you write. This is that lawyer's niece of whom we were speaking. I study what you study.

§ 72. When a relative pronoun, governed by a preposition, is not expressed in English, and the preposition that governs it is placed at the end of the sentence, the relative pronoun must be expressed in French, preceded by the preposition ; as,

Do you know the lady I am writing to ?

This sentence should be translated thus :

Connaissez-vous la dame à qui j'écris ?

Do you know the lady to whom I am writing ?

Exercise 80.

I do not know the shoemaker you speak of. We believe what he says. Do you know what vexes her ? Here is (*voici*) the boy I was running after. What you speak of will happen. She is speaking of what will happen to-day. Tell me what I shall say. You whose sons are so attentive. The boys I see in the meadow. This is the stick with which he struck me. Where is the horse you have bought ? The horse to which I have given some water. You speak of the lady whose aunt has been ill, (*malade*.)

He trusts to what he has done. What you trust to is not sure. The farmer whose garden you have seen. The queen whose jewels are lost. Shun vice, and love what is good. Do you not believe what I say ? The studies to which he applies, (*s'applique*.) The chair on which you are sitting, (*êtes assis*.) The pens with which Lucy writes. The coach in which I came. The apricots which you are picking. Give me the pen you are writing with. I do not know to whom it belongs. We speak of what we know. What we talk of every day.

CHAPTER IX.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 73. The interrogative pronoun *who* is translated into French thus :

Who,
Whose,
Whom,

qui, quel-
de qui, à qui.
qui.

(1.) *Who* is translated by *qui*, when it does not refer to a noun coming after the verb, of which *who* is the subject or nominative; as,

Who wrote this letter?

QUI a écrit cette lettre?

(2.) *Who* is expressed by *quel*, *quelle*, *quels*, *quelles*, when the next verb is followed by a noun to which this pronoun *quel* refers; as,

Who are these ladies?

QUELLES sont ces dames?

N. B. Remember *quel* must agree in number and gender with the noun to which it refers in the sentence. *Quel* is really an interrogative *adjective*, and the noun with which it agrees is understood, the sentence above reading thus, when the ellipsis is supplied: *Quelles (dames) sont ces dames?*

§ 74. *Whose*, meaning of whom, is *de qui*.

Whose, { used before the verb *to be*, signify- } *d qui*
ing possession, duty or right, is }

Examples.

Whose pen have you?

La plume DE QUI avez-vous?

Whose pen is this?

A QUI est cette plume?

Whose turn is it to read?

A QUI est-ce de lire?

N. B. *Whose*, used interrogatively, is never expressed by *dont*, which is always a *relative* pronoun.

§ 75. The interrogative pronoun *which* is thus translated:

<i>Which</i> ,	{ referring to a noun mas. sing. is	<i>quel, lequel.</i>
	" " fem. sing. is	<i>quelle, laquelle.</i>
	" " masc. plur. is	<i>quels, lesquels.</i>
	" " fem. plur. is	<i>quelles, lesquelles.</i>

Remark 2. *Which*, coming immediately before the verb *to be*, when that verb is not followed by a noun, is translated by *lequel*, &c.; as,

Look at those roses; which is the prettiest? Regardez ces roses-là; LAQUELLE est la plus jolie?

Remark 3. *Which*, meaning *which one*, *which ones*, and *not* followed by the verb *to be*, is translated by *lequel*, &c.; as,

Those are my horses; which (one) do you admire the most?	<i>Voilà mes chevaux; LEQUEL ad-mirez-vous le plus?</i>
--	---

Remark 4. Which, followed by *of*, is translated by *lequel*, &c; as,

Which of these oranges will you have? LAQUELLE de ces oranges voulez-vous?

Remark 5. *Lequel* cannot be used as an adjective, and therefore must never be followed immediately by a noun. When it is preceded by the preposition *de* or *à*, contraction takes place, as in the relative pronoun *lequel*, which is declined on page 64; as,

To which of my uncles have you written? AUQUEL de mes oncles avez-vous écrit.

§ 76. The interrogative pronoun *What* is translated by

1.	<i>qu'est-ce qui</i> .
2.	{ <i>que</i> .
	{ <i>qu'est-ce que</i> .
3.	<i>quoi</i> .
4.	<i>quel, quelle, &c.</i>

(1.) *What*, signifying *what thing*, and employed as the nominative to a verb, is expressed by *qu'est-ce qui*; as,

What vexes you? Qu'est-ce qui vous fâche?

(2.) *What* signifying *what thing*, and used without a preposition as the *object* of a verb, is expressed by *que* or *qu'est-ce que*; as,

What are you doing? Que faites-vous? or
Qu'est-ce que vous faites?

(2.) *What*, when it means *what sort of thing*, or *of what consequence*, and is followed by the verb *to be*, is likewise expressed by *que* or *qu'est-ce que*; as,

What are men before God? Que sont les hommes devant Dieu?
What is light? Qu'est-ce que la lumière?

(3.) *What*, signifying *what thing*, and preceded by a preposition, whether expressed or understood, is translated by *quois*; as,

Of what is he speaking? De quoi parle-t-il?

(3.) *What*, used as an interjection, is *quois*; as,
What! is that my brother? Quoi! est-ce là mon frère?

(4.) *What*, when it does not mean *what thing*, and relates to a noun placed after the verb which follows *what*, is translated by *quel, quelle, quels, quelles*, according to the gender and number of the noun to which it relates; as,

What are your motives? Quels sont vos motifs?

Vocabulary.

America,	<i>Amérique</i> , f.	Motive,	<i>motif</i> , m.
Asia,	<i>Asie</i> , f.	Name, noun,	<i>nom</i> , m.
Africa,	<i>Afrique</i> , f.	Name, verb,	<i>nom ner.</i> (3.)
City,	<i>ville</i> , f.	Republic,	<i>république</i> , f.
Continent,	<i>continent</i> , m.	Ride, verb,	<i>monter.</i> (3.)
Europe,	<i>Europe</i> , f.	River,	<i>rivière</i> , f.
Form, verb,	<i>former</i> , (3.)	State,	<i>état</i> , m.
Island,	<i>île</i> , f.	Study, verb,	<i>étudier.</i> (3.)
Look at,	<i>regarder</i> . (3.)	Sun,	<i>soleil</i> , m.

Northern, *septentrional*, or *du nord*.

Southern, *méridional*, or *du sud*.

Eastern, *oriental*.

Western, *occidental*.

Exercise 81.

Who wishes to pick strawberries? Who will go with me? Who are those children we see in the meadow? Whose horses have you bought? Whose gloves are these? Whose son are you? Whom have you seen to day? Of whom were you speaking to my mother? With whom will you go this evening to the city? You have seen my horses; which do you prefer? Which is the best? Which is the best translation? Whose house is that? I do not know whose it is. What are you doing there? (*là*) What makes you laugh? What do you wish to say? Of what were you talking? What is a continent?

Exercise 82.

Look at those two houses, and tell me which you prefer. Can you not tell me which is the prettiest? Whose fan is this? Who has done that? What is it (*est-ce*) you? What are Edward's motives? Which are the largest rivers? Which of these books were you reading? Of what is John guilty? To which of the boys shall I give the watch? Who gave thee this beautiful dog? For what dost thou call me? Who is calling me? Which of these horses shall I ride? Which horse shall I ride? What is an island? What is the name of that river?

Exercise 83.

Which are the Northern states? There are two oranges; whose are they? Which do you prefer? Which is the largest? What! is he not willing to speak to Lewis? Which of these roses do you wish? Whose boots have you? Whose are these copy-books? Whose daughter is she? What is a republic? To which of thy sisters shall I send some snow-drops? In which of those houses does thy aunt live? Which is the largest?

Which has the largest garden? About (*de*) what are the boys talking? What! is she not here? Will you have oranges or pine-apples? I prefer the latter to the former.

Exercise 84.

Which is the eastern continent? In what city do you live? What is the sun? The stars are suns. Give those handkerchiefs to those girls. These flowers are prettier than those. I have bought a cow and a horse; the former costs (*coute*) me five and twenty dollars, the latter eighty-five. What! you have given too much. What is the name of that star? What is Mary looking at? Whose apron has she? This lesson is shorter than that. What are kings and queens? On what island? What continent do Europe, Asia, and Africa form? Eat this pear, and take to your sister the ones that you have in your apron. What is honor?

Exercise 85.

What lesson are you studying? Which is the largest of the western states? Which is the smallest of the northern states? He only (*seul*) knows my motives. The physician to whom you are writing is not at home. Let us send her some lilies. Let us send them to them. I! pick (*cueillir*) your flowers! Who has done that? It was not I; it was she. Bring me a copy-book. Do not bring it to me. He and I (we) were together. I will go with thee. This stick is mine and this umbrella is hers. This peach is not Mary's; she has eaten hers. Do not put the apples on the table; put them under it. Have you seen him? I have not spoken to him. Where is the pine-apple I gave to the boys? They have given it to their mother. I prefer these cherries to those.

CHAPTER X.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

SECT. I. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS WHICH ARE NEVER JOINED TO A NOUN.

§ 77. Every one, each one,	<i>chacun.</i>
Nobody, no one, none, any body,	<i>personne.</i>
Other people, others,	<i>autrui.</i>
One, somebody, we, they, people, &c.	<i>on.</i>
Somebody, some one, any one, <i>quelqu'un</i> , masc. sing.	

Some, { meaning *a few*, not followed by a noun, but standing for a noun of the masculine gender, } *quelques-uns*, masc. pl.

Any, { do. do. standing for a noun of the fem. gender, } *quelques-unes*, fem. pl.

Whoever, whosoever, any person that, *quiconque*.
One another, each other, *l'un l'autre*.

Chacun, referring to a noun of the feminine gender, is *chacune*; it has no plural.

Personne, when a pronoun, is always masculine and singular. When *personne* means *nobody*, *no one*, *none*, *NE* must be placed before the verb; as,

Nobody believes it, *Personne NE le croit.*

Autrui has neither gender nor number; it is always preceded by a preposition.

Quiconque is invariable, and the verb of which it is the subject is in the singular number.

L'un l'autre is declined in the following manner, viz:—

SINGULAR.

Masc.

L'un l'autre,
L'un de l'autre,
L'un à l'autre,

Fem.

l'une l'autre, *one another*.
l'une de l'autre, *of one another*.
l'une à l'autre, *to one another*.

PLURAL.

Masc.

Les uns les autres,
Les uns des autres,
Les uns aux autres,

Fem.

les unes les autres, *one another*.
les unes des autres, *of one another*.
les unes aux autres, *to one another*.

N. B. The student must remember that the preposition which comes before *one another* in English, is placed between the two words *l'un*, *l'autre*, in French.

Remarks on the Indefinite Pronoun On.

1.—*On* is always the nominative of a verb, and, though it represents *we*, *they*, *people*, &c., which are plural, it requires the verb to be in the third person singular; as,

On dit, They say, people say.

2.—The following and other similar indefinite expressions are also translated into French by *on* with the verb in the active voice:

It will be said, *On dira*.
It has been thought, *On a cru*.

3.—English *passive* verbs used *indefinitely* require the *active* voice in French, with *on* for the nominative ; and the nominative of the verb in English becomes its object in French ; as,

I have been told that he is gone, *On m'a dit qu'il est parti.*
 Rewards will be given to-morrow, *On donnera des récompenses demain.*

Exercise 86.

People believe it. Do not they believe it ? Do they not say so (*le*) ? It will soon (*bientôt*) be known, if that is true. It was told to my sister yesterday. Have the men been called from the meadow ? Do not speak ill of one another. Whoever says so, says what is not true. Each one of the knives. Each one of the forks. No one knows it. The works of others. Is there any one at the door ? There is nobody. Take some of these apples. Somebody has taken my book. Is no one willing to come with me ? Have all the playthings been found ? Some of the apricots are not ripe.

Exercise 87.

Send me some of those copy-books to-morrow. All the apples have been eaten. Each of these books has its value. Put them each in (*d*) its place. My brother will do it better than anybody. Is it known who wrote that book ? Do not do to others what you would not wish them to do to you, (*que l'on vous fit.*) The boys are talking to one another. It is said that the king is dead. Have the cherries been picked ? Each star. Each one of the stars. Which is the largest of the western states ? What lesson are you studying ?

Vocabulary.

Ask for,	<i>demande.</i> (3.)	Every body,	<i>tout le monde.</i>
Any thing,	<i>rien.</i>	Expect,	<i>attendre.</i> (7.)
Nothing,	<i>ne....rien.</i>	Like, verb,	<i>aimer.</i> (3.)
Call, (at a house,)	<i>passer.</i> (3.)	Still, yet,	<i>encore.</i>
Engraving,	<i>gravure,</i> f.	Whether,	<i>si.</i>

Exercise 88.

I cannot give you anything. Do you know whether your uncle's horses have been sold ? They have not been sold yet. Have you still any of those engravings which you showed me the other day ? I have a few of them, that I will sell you cheap (*bon marché.*) I expect somebody. Has anybody called here to-day ? I have been told that your aunt is sick. Some lessons are too long. Some of the lessons are short. Give me some of those caps. What are they looking at ? How did he burn his hand ? What does the poor woman expect ? This cap is not so pretty as the one that I have made.

SECT. II. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS SOMETIMES JOINED TO
NOUNS AND SOMETIMES NOT.

§78. All, every, every thing,	<i>tout</i> , masc. sing.
Both,	<i>l'un et l'autre</i> .
Both,	<i>tous les deux</i> , m.
Both,*	<i>toutes les deux</i> , f.
Either,	<i>l'un ou l'autre</i> .
Neither,	<i>ni l'un ni l'autre</i> .
Other,	<i>autre</i> .
No, none, not one,	<i>nul</i> , masc., <i>nulle</i> , fem.
Not any, none, not one,	<i>aucun</i> , m., <i>aucune</i> , f.
No, not one,	<i>pas un</i> , m., <i>pas une</i> , f.
Same,	<i>même</i> .
Several, many,	<i>plusieurs</i> , masc. and fem.
Such,	<i>tel</i> , masc., <i>telle</i> , fem.

These words, when joined to a noun, are adjectives ; when used without a noun, they are pronouns.

Ni l'un ni l'autre, *nul*, *aucun*, and *pas un*, require *ne* before the verb with which they are connected.

L'un et l'autre is declined thus :

Masc.	SINGULAR.	Fem.
<i>l'un et l'autre</i> ,	<i>l'une et l'autre</i> , <i>both</i> .	
<i>de l'un et de l'autre</i> ,	<i>de l'une et de l'autre</i> , <i>of both</i> .	
<i>à l'un et à l'autre</i> ,	<i>à l'une et à l'autre</i> , <i>to both</i> .	
Masc.	PLURAL.	Fem.
<i>les uns et les autres</i> ,	<i>les unes et les autres</i> , <i>both</i> .	
<i>des uns et des autres</i> ,	<i>des unes et des autres</i> , <i>of both</i> .	
<i>aux uns et aux autres</i> ,	<i>aux unes et aux autres</i> , <i>to both</i> .	

N. B. The student will notice the repetition of the *preposition* in the *French* pronoun.

L'un ou l'autre is declined thus :

Masc.	SINGULAR.	Fem.
<i>l'un ou l'autre</i> ,	<i>l'une ou l'autre</i> , <i>either</i> .	
<i>de l'un ou de l'autre</i> ,	<i>de l'une ou de l'autre</i> , <i>of either</i> .	
<i>à l'un ou à l'autre</i> ,	<i>à l'une ou à l'autre</i> , <i>to either</i> .	
Masc.	PLURAL.	Fem.
<i>les uns ou les autres</i> ,	<i>les unes ou les autres</i> , <i>either</i> .	
<i>des uns ou des autres</i> ,	<i>des unes ou des autres</i> , <i>of either</i>	
<i>aux uns ou aux autres</i> ,	<i>aux unes ou aux autres</i> , <i>to either</i> .	

*Remark.—*Both* is translated by *tous deux*, masc., and *toutes deux*, fem., when it means *two together*, or at the same time.

Ni l'un ni l'autre is declined thus:

SINGULAR.

Masc.	Fem.
ni l'un ni l'autre,	ni l'une ni l'autre, <i>neither</i> .
ni de l'un ni de l'autre,	ni de l'une ni de l'autre, <i>of neither</i> .
ni à l'un ni à l'autre,	ni à l'une ni à l'autre, <i>to neither</i> .

PLURAL.

Masc.	Fem.
ni les uns ni les autres,	ni les unes ni les autres, <i>neither</i> .
ni des uns ni des autres,	ni des unes ni des autres, <i>of neither</i> .
ni aux uns ni aux autres,	ni aux unes ni aux autres, <i>to neither</i> .

Exercise 89.

Every thing is not lost. None of your sisters will come. We shall not see any of them to-day. The other farmers. The money of the others. Each man. Each of the men. Take either of these oranges. I wish neither of them. None of the books which you have pleases me. Of all these apples, not one is yet ripe. Nobody speaks to me of it. I am not speaking to anybody. Where are John and Stephen? Lewis receives money from both. I have written to both, but neither has answered my letters. Several have spoken to me of it. Those physicians speak well of one another. The lawyer to whom you are writing is not at home.

Exercise 90.

Do not look at each other's copy-books. Somebody has been (*venu*) here to-day, who wished to speak to you. Nobody likes that carpet. Take some of these snow-drops. Give me a few of them. Mary and Lucy are both in the garden. We love them both. Where is our little dog? He cannot be found. Has anybody asked to see me? Everybody knows it. You will be expected at your uncle's. Not one of you has yet given me her exercise. We see nothing. You may have either of those pens. Which is the smallest of the Northern States? You have not done anything to-day.

Vocabulary.

Busy,	<i>occupé</i> .	Praise, verb,	<i>louer</i> . (3)
Fall, verb,	<i>tomber</i> . (3)	Property,	<i>bien</i> , m.
Evening,	<i>soir</i> , m.	Only, alone, adj.,	<i>seul</i> .
Morning,	<i>matin</i> , m.	Week.	<i>semaine</i> , f.

Exercise 91.

Show me your books, and I will see whether I have read any of them. What shall I buy? Which season do you prefer? What is a city? Have you seen the bookseller Edward was

speaking of? Which one? The one whose daughter you know very well; but whose name I do not know. Lucy is not at home; she is at her sister's. Send her the letter you are reading. What is the carpenter saying? He says he will not be able to do what you wish this week. The children were running after one another, and both fell.

Exercise 92.

Which cloak shall I bring you? the cloth one or the silk one? Will you wear your new hat or your old one? The oak of (*avec*) which that chair is made, is very beautiful. Sit by me; I cannot hear what you say. Whose letter is this? Lend me your penknife. Which one? Is this one yours? Name the Western States. No other man. Do not take the property of others. He says nothing. Do you know whether the letters have been received, that were expected this morning? They have not been received yet. He only knows my motives.

Exercise 93.

People are looking at you. Does any one of you wish to go with me to the city? In which continent is Africa? Take some flowers to each of thy sisters. We shall often write letters to one another. My uncle is in Europe. (See §7.) Our parents will go to America on the second of June, and they will return to Europe on the 22d of December. Whoever knows Mary, loves her. Somebody knocks at the door. Every one says so (*le*). Each one of these books.

SECT. III. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY QUE.

§ 79. Whoever, whosoever, *{ qui que ce soit qui.*
{ qui que ce fut qui.

Whoever, before the verb *to be*, *qui que.*

Whomever, whomsoever, *{ qui que ce soit que.*
{ qui que ce fut que.

Whatever, *quoi que.*

Whoever,
Whatever, *{ when placed be-
fore the verb *to be*, and relating
to a noun that
follows it,* *{ quel que, masc. sing.
quelle que, fem. sing.
quels que, masc. plur.
quelles que, fem. plur.*

Whatever, *{ when followed
by a noun, placed
before que,* *{ quelque... que sing.
quelques... que plur.*

However, *{ when immediate-
ly followed by an
adjective or an
adverb,* *{ quelque... que.
tout ... que.*

All the above pronouns except *tout . . . que* require the verb which follows them to be in the subjunctive mood.

Examples.

- Whoever may speak to me.
Qui que ce soit qui me parle.
- Whoever would speak of it.
Qui que ce fût qui en parlât.
- Whoever you may be.
Qui que vous soyez.
- Whomsoever I may receive.
Qui que ce soit que je reçoive.
- Whatever you may say.
Quoi que vous disiez.
- Whoever these men may be.
Quels que soient ces hommes.
- Whatever talents he may have.
Quelques talents qu'il ait.
- However great they may be.
Quelque grands qu'ils soient, or
Tout grands qu'ils sont.

Exercise 94.

Whoever may laugh. Whatever Lucy may send. Whomsoever I may see. Whoever these boys may be. Whatever friends they may have. However pretty she may be. Whoever would beat the dog. However large he may be. Whoever those women may be. Whomsoever you may know. Whatever lessons they may have. Whatever you may do. However rich his father may be. Whatever he may say, I will not believe him. Both shall go with me. Neither is in the garden. Shall I call your mother or aunt? Call either. For what is she coming? They alone do what I wish. What is the mind?

Exercise 95.

Whoever is guilty shall be punished. Have you nothing to say to me? In which continent is North America? Of whom is Lucy speaking? What is she giving to the old woman? With what are you writing? He is praised, he is blamed, he is punished, but whatever they do, he is always lazy. Whatever advantages my sister may have had. However faithful their friends may have been. Whatever may be the evils of this life. Whoever asks for me, tell him that I am busy. He applies himself to nothing whatever. What is beauty? A flower, that soon fades (*se fané.*)

CHAPTER XI.

THE VERBS.

There are four conjugations or classes of verbs.

Verbs of the *first* conjugation have the infinitive mood present tense, ending in **ER**.

Verbs of the *second* conjugation have the infinitive mood, present tense, ending in **IR**.

Verbs of the *third* conjugation have the infinitive mood, present tense, ending in **OIR**.

Verbs of the *fourth* conjugation have the infinitive mood, present tense, ending in **RE**.

The tenses of the verbs are *primitive*, or *derivative*.

The *primitive* tenses of verbs are those from which the others are formed ; they are five in number, and are :

The present of the infinitive mood.

The present participle.

The past participle.

The present of the indicative mood.

And the preterite of the indicative mood.

All the others are *derivative*.

THE FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF FRENCH VERBS.

§ 2. From the PRESENT OF THE INFINITIVE two tenses are formed :

1. The *Future Absolute*, by the change of *r, re, or oir* into *rai* ; as, *porter, je porteraï* ; *rendre, je rendrai* ; *recevoir, je recevrai*.

2. The *Conditional Present*, by the change of *r, re, or oir* into *rais* ; as, *porter, je porterais* ; *rendre, je rendrais* ; *recevoir, je recevais*.

§ 3. From the PRESENT PARTICIPLE three tenses are formed :

1. The *plural of the Indicative Present*, by the change of *ant* into *ons, ez, ent* ; as, *portant, nous portons, vous portez, ils portent* ; *finissant, nous finissons, vous finissez, ils finissent* ; *rendant, nous rendons, vous rendez, ils rendent*.

Except verbs of the *third* conjugation, which, in the third person plural of the Indicative Present, change *evant* into *oivent* ; as, *recevant, nous recevons, vous recevez, ils REÇOIVENT*.

2. The *Indicative Imperfect*, by changing *ant* into *ais* ; as, *donnant, je donnais* ; *finissant, je finissais* ; *rendant, je rendais* ; *recevant, je recevais*.

3. The *Subjunctive Present*, by changing *ant* into *e* ; as *donnant, que je donne* ; *finissant, que je finisse* ; *rendant, que je rende*.

Except verbs of the *third* conjugation, which change *evant* into *oive*; as, *recevant*, *que je REÇOIVE*.

§ 4. From the PAST PARTICIPLE are formed all the Compound tenses, by means of the auxiliary verbs *Avoir* and *Etre*.

§ 5. From the PRESENT OF THE INDICATIVE the *Imperative* is formed by omitting the pronouns *tu*, *nous*, *vous*; and in verbs of the *first* conjugation omitting the *s* of the second person singular; as, *tu portes*, *porte*; *nous portons*, *portons*; *vous portez*, *portez*; *tu finis*, *finis*; *nous finissons*, *finissons*; *vous finissez*, *finissez*.

§ 5. From the PRETERIT DEFINITE the *Subjunctive Imperfect* is formed by changing *ai* into *asse* in the *first* conjugation, and adding *se* in the second, third, and fourth conjugations; as, *je donnai*, *que je donnasse*; *je finis*, *que je finisse*; *je reçus*, *que je reçusse*; *je rendis*, *que je rendisse*.

COMPARISON

BETWEEN THE TENSES OF ENGLISH VERBS AND THE TENSES OF FRENCH VERBS.

THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

§ 1. There are, in English, *three* forms of the *Present Tense*, *I write*, *I do write*, *I am writing*. But these three forms of expression, although they differ slightly in meaning, can be translated into French by *one* form only viz., *J'écris*.

This is one of the difficulties of young students, who are apt to translate *I am writing* by *je suis écrivant*, *I do write* by *je suis écrire*, &c.; but it must be remembered that there is but *one* form of the present tense in French, *j'écris*.

THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

§ 2. There are, in English, *three* forms of the *Imperfect Tense*, *I wrote*, *I did write*, and *I was writing*. Only one of these, *was writing*, is *always* translated by the *Imperfect Tense* in French, *j'écrivais*. When *I wrote* and *I did write* signify *I used to write*, *I wrote habitually*; they are likewise translated by the *Imperfect*, *j'écrivais*.

But when *I wrote* and *I did write* are used in connection with time that has *not* expired, as *this morning*, *to-day*,

this month, &c., they are translated by the *Compound of the Present, Preterit Indefinite, or Passé Indéfini,* (which are different names for the same tense,) *j'ai écrit.*

When *I wrote* and *I did write* are used in connection with time *entirely past*, as *yesterday, last week, &c.,* they are generally translated by the *Passé Défini, or Preterit:* *j'écrivis hier.*

§ 3. The *Imperfect Tense* in French, (*Imparfait,*) is used,

1st. To express an action which was taking place at the same time that another action took place; as,

J'écrivais quand votre père arriva. *I was writing when your father came.*

2nd. To express an action done habitually in past time, or frequently repeated; as,

Quand j'étais à Washington, j'allais au Congrès tous les jours. *When I was in Washington, I went (used to go) to Congress every day.*

3. In describing the qualities of persons or things, and the state, place, or disposition in which they were in time past, without any reference to the end of the state; as,

Howard était un grand homme. *Howard was a great man.*

4th. After the conjunction *si, if*, where the conditional or subjunctive imperfect is used in English; as,

<i>Si j'étais à votre place.</i>	<i>If I were in your place.</i>
<i>Si j'étais malade.</i>	<i>If I should be sick.</i>

NOTE.—Suppose you have to translate into French *I spoke, I wrote*, and you are in doubt whether to use the Imperfect or the Preterit, see whether you can turn the expression into *I used to speak, I used to write*, or into *I was speaking, I was writing*; if you can, the *Imperfect* is the proper tense.

THE PRETERIT DEFINITE.

(*Translated by the English Imperfect.*)

§ 4. The *Preterit Definite* expresses an action which took place but once, commenced at the time to which it refers, and was entirely completed. It is used only when

the time at which the action took place has entirely elapsed, and separated from the present by at least one day; as,

Je PASSAI hier chez vous. I called at your house yesterday.
Je VIS votre sœur et je lui PARLAI. I saw your sister and spoke to her.

THE PERFECT TENSE, { PRETERIT INDEFINITE.
{ PASSÉ INDÉFINI.
{ COMPOUND OF THE PRESENT.

§ 5. The *Perfect Tense*, in English, corresponds to the French *Passé Indéfini*, *Preterit Indefinite*, or *Compound of the Present*; as,

I have written to my sister. J'AI ÉCRIT à ma sœur.

But the *Preterit Indefinite* is used very often in French, especially in conversation and in writing letters, where the English *Imperfect* would be employed; as,

When did you lose your purse?

Quand AVEZ-vous PERDU votre bourse?

I lost it this morning.

Je l'AI PERDUE ce matin.

What have you been doing these two weeks?

Qu'AVEZ vous FAIT depuis quinze jours?

I went to New-York, and from there to Boston, where I spent several days, and enjoyed myself very much.

Je SUIS ALLÉ à New-York, et de là à Boston, où J'AI PASSÉ plusieurs jours, et je m'y SUIS beaucoup AMUSÉ.

1. The *Preterit Indefinite* is used in speaking of an action past within a period that has not yet expired, such as *to-day, this week*; as,

I was at your house this morning. J'AI ÉTÉ chez vous ce matin.

2. The *Preterit Indefinite* also expresses an action past in an indeterminate time; as,

Did you ever see my grandfather? AVEZ-vous jamais vu mon grand-père?

3. The *Preterit Indefinite* must be used for the English *Imperfect* and *Perfect* tenses, when they are accompanied by the words *always, ever, never, and thus far*.

THE PLUPERFECT TENSE, { PLUS-QUE-PARFAIT.
{ PASSÉ ANTÉRIEUR.

§ 6. The English *Pluperfect Tense* is translated into French by two tenses, the *Compound of the Imperfect*, or

Plus-que-parfait, and the *Compound of the Preterit*, or *Passé Antérieur*. Both of these tenses correspond in meaning with the English tenses, expressing an action that had taken place before another event which is also past.

1. The *Compound of the Imperfect* is used when we wish to express merely that one event occurred before another past event, without the latter's being a consequence of the former ; as,

We had dined, when my father arrived. Nous avions diné, quand mon père arriva.

2. But when the idea conveyed by the second verb, is a consequence of, or depends upon, the event expressed by the first verb, the *Compound of the Preterit* is used; as,

As soon as we had dined, we went out. Aussitôt que nous eûmes diné nous sortîmes.

The Compound of the Preterit is hardly ever used except after such conjunctions as *aussitôt que*, as soon as ; *dès que*, as soon as ; *lorsque*, when ; and the adverb *quand*, when, &c.

The action it denotes is always followed immediately by another.

As soon as I had read I set out. Dès que j'eus lu je partis.

FIRST FUTURE, FUTUR ABSOLU.

SECOND FUTURE, { FUTUR ANTÉRIEUR, or
COMPOND OF THE FUTURE.

§ 7. (1.) The *First Future* tense of English verbs corresponds with the *Futur Absolu* of French Verbs; as,

I will go with you to-morrow. J'IRAI avec vous demain.

N. B. After the adverbs *quand*, *when*, *aussitôt que*, *as soon as*, and *après*, *after*, the future is used in French where the English use the present.

*Quand vous VIENDREZ vous ap-
porterez mon livre.*

When you *come*, you shall bring my book.

*Aussitôt que J'AURAI FINI je
partirai.*

*As soon as I have done I
will set out.*

*Après que j'aurai écrit ma lettre
j'irai voir mon ami.*

After I have written my letter I will go to see my friend.

(2.) The *Second Future* corresponds with the *Futur antérieur*, or *Compound of the future*; as,

I shall have finished my letter before your arrival. J'AURAI FINI ma lettre avant votre arrivée.

But *will* in English does not always imply futurity; sometimes it means willingness, and must be translated by the verb *Vouloir*; as,

Will you read now? VOULEZ-vous lire à présent?

Will you not (are you not willing) to write to him? Ne VOULEZ vous pas lui écrire?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

§ 8. No mood in French corresponds with the *Present tense* of the English Potential Mood.

1. *May* and *can* are translated by the present tense of the Indicative Mood of the verb *Pouvoir*; as,

I may do it.	Je PEUX le faire.
He can walk.	Il PEUT marcher.

2. *May* and *can* are also translated by the present tense of the Subjunctive of *Pouvoir*, or the present of the Subjunctive of the radical verb; as,

Bring it that I may see it.	Apportez-le afin que je PUISSE le voir, or afin que je le VOIE.
-----------------------------	---

3. *Must* is translated by some tense of the verb *Falloir*, as explained on pages (120, 121.)

§ 9. The Imperfect Tense of the Potential Mood in English prefixes *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should* to the radical verb. These forms of expression are often translated into French by the *Present* of the *Conditional Mood*; as,

I should like to see your sister.	J'AIMERAIS à voir votre sœur.
I would go with you, if I were not sick.	J'IRAIAS avec vous, si je n'étais malade.

1. But when *might* implies *power*, *ability*, it is translated by the Conditional Present of the verb *Pouvoir*, and the radical verb is put in the Infinitive Mood; as,

He might do it, if he chose.	Il POURRAIT le faire, s'il le voulait.
------------------------------	--

2. When *could* implies *power*, and is spoken emphatically, it is translated by a past tense of the verb *Pouvoir*, in speaking of past events, and by the Conditional Present of *Pouvoir*, in speaking of the present or the future ; as,

I could not go out yesterday. *Je ne PUS pas sortir hier.*

I could go out now, if I had my hat. *Je POURRAIS sortir à présent, si j'avais mon chapeau.*

3. When *would* implies *willingness*, it is translated by the Indicative Imperfect of the verb *Vouloir*, and the radical verb is put in the Infinitive Mood ; as,

If you would come with me, you would see him. *Si vous VOULIEZ venir avec moi vous le verriez.*

Should, when it means *ought*, and conveys the idea of *duty*, is expressed by the Conditional present of the verb *Devoir* ; as,

These children should go to school. *Ces enfants DEVRAIENT aller à l'école.*

5 When *should* follows *if*, it is included in the radical verb, which must be put in the Indicative Mood, imperfect tense ; as,

If he should come, what should I say to him ? *S'il VENAIT, que lui dirais-je ?*

§ 10. The *Perfect Tense* of the Potential Mood in English prefixes *may have*, *can have*, or *must have*, to the past participle of the radical verb.

1. *May have* and *can have*, followed by the past participle, are translated into French variously, as will be seen by the following examples :

I may have done it without knowing it. *Il est possible que je l'aie fait sans le savoir ; or*

Je l'ai peut-être fait, sans le savoir.

How can you have made so many mistakes ? *Comment avez-vous pu faire tant de fautes ?*

2. *Must have*, followed by a past participle, is variously translated, as the following examples will show :

You must have seen him. *Il faut que vous l'ayez vu.*

He must have broken the window ; no other person was near the house. *Il faut que ce soit lui qui ait cassé la fenêtre ; il n'y avait pas d'autre personne près de la maison ; or C'est lui seul qui a cassé la fenêtre, &c.*

Your exercise is badly written ; your pen must have been bad. *Votre thème est mal écrit ; il faut que votre plume ait été mauvaise.*

§ 11. The *Pluperfect Tense* of the Potential Mood, in English prefixes *might have*, *could have*, *would have*, or *should have*, to the past participle of the radical verb. These forms of expression are often translated into French by the *Conditional Past*; as,

I would have given you some money, if you had asked me.

I should have gone out, if it had not rained.

Je vous AURAIIS DONNÉ de l'argent si vous m'en aviez demandé.

Je SERAIS SORTI, s'il n'avait pas plu.

1 But *could have* and *might have*, implying *power*, *ability*, and followed by a past participle, are translated by the Conditional Past of *Pouvoir*, followed by the Infinitive; as,

You might have succeeded.

Vous AURIEZ PU RÉUSSIR.

2. *Should have*, implying *duty* or *obligation*, and followed by a past participle, is translated by the Conditional Past of *Devoir*, followed by the Infinitive; as,

You should have done it yourself. *Vous AURIEZ DU le FAIRE vous-même.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

§ 12. The *Imperative Mood* in English has only two persons, the 2nd person singular, and the 2nd person plural; which are translated by the corresponding persons of the Imperative Mood of the French verb; as,

Love (thou).

Aime.

Love (ye).

Aimez.

1. But in French there is another person, the 1st person plural; as,

Aimons.

Let us love.

2. *Let him*, *let her*, and *let them*, followed by a verb, are translated by the third person singular and the third person plural of the Subjunctive Present; as,

Let him give.

Qu'il donne.

Let her give.

Qu'elle donne.

Let them give.

{ *Qu'ils donnent, or,*
 Qu'elles donnent.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

§ 13. The French *Subjunctive Mood* (*Subjonctif*) presents many difficulties to the young student. A few rules are here given to assist him in using it.

The Subjunctive Mood expresses doubt. It is used,

1st. After verbs denoting *will, wish, desire, doubt, fear, wonder,* and in general, the emotions of the mind ; as,

I wish you to do your duty. *Je veux que vous FASSIEZ votre devoir.*

2nd. After a verb used interrogatively, when doubt is expressed ; as,

Do you think he will come ? *Croyez qu'il VIENNE ?*

3rd. After verbs used impersonally, except such as *it is sure, positive, certain, &c.* ; as,

It is possible he will come. *Il est possible qu'il VIENNE.*

4th. After an adjective in the superlative degree, followed by a relative pronoun ; as,

The best friend that I have. *Le meilleur ami que j'AIE.*

5th. After *rien, aucun, pas un, personne, &c.*, followed by a relative pronoun ; as,

We have nothing that suits her. *Nous n'avons rien qui lui CONVIENNE.*

6th. After *quelque, quel que, qui que ce soit, quoi que ce soit,* and the other Indefinite Pronouns followed by *que*. (See Sect. 5, Chap. x.)

Whatever may be your talents. *Quels que SOIENT vos talents.*

7th. After the conjunctions *afin que, quoi que, à moins que, avant que, bien que, de crainte que, &c.*, as,

That you may have more time. *Afin que vous AYEZ plus de temps.*

8th. After a relative pronoun, or the adverb *où*, when the following verb expresses uncertainty ; as,

I am looking for some one *Je cherche quelqu'un qui me RENDRE ce service.*

TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

§ 14. The *Subjunctive Mood* being always subordinate to a verb that precedes it, its tenses are regulated by the foregoing verb.

1. The *Present* of the Subjunctive, (also called the *Future*,) is used when the preceding verb is in the *present or future* of the Indicative ; as,

Do you think { I shall have time ? que j'aie le temps ?
 { I shall be ready ? Pensez-vous que je sois prêt ?
 { I shall see her ? que je la voie ?

He will wait { till I have time, que j'aie le temps.
 { till I am ready, Il attendra que je sois prêt.
 { till I see her. que je la voie.

2. The *Imperfect* of the Subjunctive is used, when the verb that precedes it, and requires it to be in the Subjunctive, is in the *imperfect* or *preterit* of the Indicative, or in the *Conditional Mood*; as,

He was waiting { till I had time, Il atten- { que j'eusse le temps.
 { till I should be ready, dait { que je fusse prêt.
 { till I should see her, que je la visse.

Would he wait { till I had time ? Atten- { que j'eusse le temps ?
 { till I should be ready ? drait-il { que je fusse prêt ?
 { till I should see her ? que je la visse ?

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

I order	{ you	J'ordonne	{ que vous
I forbid		Je défends	
I want		Je veux	
I wish		Je souhaite	
I desire		Je désire	
I require		J'exige	

I am glad	{ that you	Je suis bien aise	{ que vous
I am pleased		Je suis content	
I am delighted		Je suis charmé	
I am sorry		Je suis fâché	
I am surprised		Je suis surpris	
I see with pleasure		Je vois avec plaisir	
I see with regret.		Je vois avec regret	

I fear you will do that,	{ it,	Je crains que vous ne fassiez cela.
I fear you will not do that,		Je crains que vous ne fassiez pas cela.
I do not fear you will do that,		Je ne crains pas que vous fassiez cela.
Tell them to wait for me,		Dites-leur qu'ils m'attendent.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING TENSES.

Exercise 96.

Wast thou studying when the master spoke to thee ? I was studying my French lesson. To whom were you speaking this morning when the boy gave you your letter ? We were speaking to our cousins. Are you looking for your pens ? We were looking for them when the master spoke to us. Were your

brothers coming here when we saw them this morning? No they were going to school. What wast thou doing when thy father spoke to thee? I was holding the horses of my brother. Will not your father laugh if he sees that work? He will laugh. Will you not weep if you lose your morey? I shall not weep. I am going into the garden if you have no need of me. What wast thou doing this morning while we were playing? I was studying my lesson.

Exercise 97.

Did you buy the countryman's apples? I bought them of him. When did you buy them? I bought them last month. Did you pay* him for them? I ask my father for some money. Do you ask me for your hat? I do ask you for it. Have you paid the shoemaker? I have paid him. When did you ask the master for his book? We asked him for it on Tuesday. Has that man lost anything? He has lost his books. Didst thou speak to the general on Monday? I spoke to him, and my brother spoke to him also. When did you find those beautiful flowers? We found them last week in the wood. Didst thou finish thy writing yesterday? Yes, I finished it early.

Exercise 98.

What did you receive last week? We received five books from our father. What did you lose last year? We lost our money, our clothes and our horses. What did the physician give you? He gave me nothing. Did the master speak of your brother, during his stay at your house? He spoke of him. Did you read yesterday the book which I lent you? I read it the day before yesterday (*avant-hier*). At what time did the painter come this morning? He came at half past nine. Did you make haste (*se dépêcher*) to read your book last night (*hier au soir*)? I made haste to read it. Have you finished it? I have not yet finished it.

Exercise 99.

Has the neighbour's son your book? He has it not. Has he not somebody's? He has nobody's. Has your grandfather your gold pen? He has it not. Has he not your watch? He has it? Has your father had the letters of his friend? No, sir, he has had his copy-book but not his letters. Has he not had some body's? No sir, he has had nobody's. Whose horse have you bought? I have bought nobody's. Has your father bought some-

* The English *to pay* and *to ask* require the preposition *for*, but in French they require the person in the dative and the object in the accusative? When *payer*, however, has no object in the accusative, it requires the person of that case.

body's? He has bought nobody's. Have you not found my gold pencil? We have not found it. Has the workman finished his work? Yes, sir, he finished it this morning. Have you my pen? I have it not. Have you finished your lesson? I have not finished my lesson. How many brothers have you? I have three, but I have only one sister. Your father has five children? Yes, and my uncle has nine.

Exercise 100.

Had you not intended (*compter*) to speak to my brother? I had intended to speak to him but he had gone (*partir*.) Did your sister go to bed (*aller se coucher*) last evening as soon as she had read her book? She went to bed as soon as she had read it. Did she usually go to bed as soon as she had read her book? She generally went to bed as soon as she had read six pages.

Exercise 101.

Did you know what you have done with your pen? I did not know it. When did he depart? He departed as soon as he had done his business (*fait ses affaires*.) Had your brother's watch stopped (*s'arrêter*)? It had stopped. Why had it stopped? Because it was out of order (*dérangée*.) Had you spoken to him when I came yesterday? I had spoken to him? Is he still here? No, sir; he has gone: he went this morning at six.

Exercise 102.

When will you have your money? I shall have it the day after to-morrow. When wilt thou be in London? I shall be there next month. When shall he have some fruit? He shall have some next month. Where will the general be next year? He will be in this country. Where will his sons be then? They will be here also. My father will have his money the day after to-morrow; will you have yours also? I shall not have mine this year. Will your brother go out this evening? No, sir, he will remain at home. When will your relations (*parents*) receive your letters? They will receive them next week. Will you put on your cloak? I shall put it on. Where will you be to-morrow? I shall be at school. Will you not have finished your work before twelve o'clock? I shall have finished it.

Exercise 103.

We may be happy in the world to come if we do as we are commanded. I may learn my lessons in two hours. Can you write as well as your brother? I can write as well as he, but he reads a great deal better than I. Bring me your exercise that I may see it. Would you like to see the queen? Yes I should like to see her. Might he do his exercise before twelve o'clock?

Yes he might do it if he applied himself much. I had so much work yesterday that I could not go to see you. Could you start at present if you had your money? Yes, I could. Will you come to see me to-morrow? No, I cannot. Children should do what they are commanded immediately. He may have lost his knife at school. You must have seen it.

Exercise 104.

Do you wish me to speak to the general? I wish you to tell him to come here to-morrow morning. What do you wish me to do with your letter? I wish you to read it, and (*que*) give it to my sister. Is it important that the workman finish his work this week? No, it is only necessary that he should finish next week. Do you say that this is worth two hundred dollars? Yes, he and I say that it is worth two hundred dollars. The night before last was very stormy (*orageuse*); the thunder (*la foudre*) fell several times between two and three in the (*du*) morning. Is it possible for you to finish your task at six o'clock? No, sir, it is impossible for me to finish it before eight. Is it necessary for us to buy a horse? It is necessary for you to buy a horse and some cows.

TO BE, EXPRESSED BY *AVOIR*.

1. The verb *to be* is expressed by the same mood and tense, number and person, of the verb *Avoir*, when it is followed by the adjectives *hungry*, *thirsty*, &c.; as,

I am hungry,	J'AI <i>faim</i> .
We are thirsty,	Nous AVONS <i>soif</i> .
To Be	
hungry,	<i>faim</i> .
thirsty,	<i>soif</i> .
cold,	<i>froid</i> .
warm,	<i>chaud</i> .
sleepy,	<i>sommeil</i> .
afraid,	<i>peur</i> .
ashamed,	<i>honte</i> .
right,	<i>raison</i> .
wrong,	<i>tort</i> .

2. The verb *to be* is also expressed by *Avoir* in speaking of the age of persons; as,

How old are you?	Quel âge AVEZ-VOUS?
I am twenty,	J'AI vingt ans.

TO BE, EXPRESSED BY *FAIRE*.

The verb *to be*, accompanied by a noun or an adjective denoting the state of the weather, is expressed in French by the same tense of the verb *faire*, with it for its nominative; as,

How is the weather ?	<i>Quel temps FAIT-il ?</i>
Is the weather fine ?	<i>FAIT-il beau temps ?</i>
It will be cold to-morrow,	<i>Il FERA froid demain.</i>
It has been warm lately,	<i>Il A FAIT chaud depuis peu.</i>

The verb *faire* is used before another verb in the sense of *to have* or *to cause*.

I have a house built.	<i>Je FAIS bâtir une maison.</i>
I cause him to be brought.	<i>Je le FAIS amener.</i>
Is your brother having a house built ?	<i>Votre frère FAIT-il bâtir une maison ?</i>
He is having more than one.	<i>Il en FAIT bâtir plus d'une.</i>
I am getting a coat made.	<i>Je fais faire un habit.</i>

TO BE; EXPRESSED BY *DEVOIR*.

The present tense and the imperfect tense of the verb *to be* followed by another verb in the *infinitive* mood, are expressed by the present tense and the imperfect tense of the verb *Devoir*; as,

I am to pay four dollars.	<i>Je DOIS payer quatre piastres.</i>
She is to come to-night.	<i>Elle DOIT venir ce soir.</i>
He was to bring it to-day.	<i>Il DEVAIT l'apporter aujourd'hui.</i>

TO BE, TO DO, EXPRESSED BY *SE PORTER*.

The verbs *to be*, *to do*, used in speaking of the *health*, are expressed by the same tense and person of the reflected verb *Se Porter*; as,

How are you ?	{	<i>Comment vous portez-vous ?</i>
How do you do ?		

Exercise 105.

'Are you warm or cold ? I am neither warm nor cold. Art thou hungry or thirsty ? I am hungry and thirsty also. Are you not sleepy ? Yes, sir, I am very sleepy. Who is afraid ? This little boy is afraid. Are the masons right or wrong ? They are right, they are not wrong. Are you afraid or ashamed ? We are neither afraid nor ashamed. What is the matter with you ? We are very sleepy. I am very sleepy ; I wish for a glass of cool (*fraîche*) water. How old are you ? I am thirty. How old is brother ? He is not quite fifteen ; he will be fifteen at his next birth-day. Whose apples has that little boy ? He has his brother's. Are you looking for the men whom I am looking for ? I am looking for those who are looking for me. You are right to do so.'

Exercise 106.

I owe three dollars to the baker. I am to call at his house this evening. We should pay promptly (*promptement*) what we owe. You ought to have paid him yesterday. It has been necessary to sell the horses and carriage. Children must sleep eight hours. Thou must write thy letter. Edward has dressed himself quickly. He must take his sister to school. The lamp which you have lighted. William must return to France (§ 7) to-morrow. Thou must employ thyself all the morning (*matinée, fem.*)

Exercise 107.

N. B. See the Remarks on *To Be*, page 91.

How is thy mother? She is very well to-day. How old is that child? He is six years old. He will be seven the first of next month. He is sleepy and hungry? Each flower, each tree, has a lesson written on its leaves. I like this, but I do not like that. Why do you warm your hands? There is what you wish. There are several boys in the garden. Here are some raspberries. Mary must wash her gloves. Is there no sugar in the house? Are there no strawberries in the dish? Do not eat too many apples. I have eaten two. Those that I eat (*comp. pres.*) were ripe. Do you take tea or coffee? I take neither. Shall I give you plums or peaches? You may give me both. Are you afraid of this horse or of that one?

Exercise 108.

N. B. See the Remarks on *Would, Might, Could, &c.,* on pages 84 and 85.

I would call at the bookseller's, if I could; but I am to be at the physician's at eleven o'clock (hours). I will lend you my dictionary, that you may write your exercise this evening. You might do it in half an hour, (*une demi-heure.*) If I could have done it, I would not have asked (*prié*) you to help me. You might have done it as well as I. I could not have done it so (*si*) soon. Mary is to come here soon. We are to go to my aunt's to-morrow. Was not Lucy to pay two dollars? She ought not to have bought that handkerchief. She owes nothing. She is not to pay anything.

Exercise 109.

We must not be lazy. I must see that man. Thou must not go alone. He must come himself. Your brother must go with you. The bookseller owed Stephen five dollars, and he was to receive the value in books. Are thy sisters gone? How are they? Do they wish me to write to them? William would do it, I know, if you would tell him that it is for me. What will you have? May we study our lessons now, and play this evening? It is very fine weather. Is it not too cold? It is

cold, but it is not too cold. Is not the child cold? He is hungry, but he is not cold.

Exercise 110.

N. B. See the verbs *Y Avoir* and *Falloir*.

I must sleep. Thou must read. He must walk. You must follow your sister. Mary must study her lesson. William must read the book twice. It will be necessary for us to give some money to the poor woman. I have given her some bread and beef. The queen must sell her jewels. There is her palace. There is a bird on that tree. There is no coffee. Is there any tea? We must punish the wicked boys. John must drink water. Is there any milk on the table? Here is some milk.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

(1.) The *participle present* used as a noun is commonly rendered into French by the infinitive.

Is STUDYING much agreeable to you? Vous est-il agréable d'ÉTUDIER beaucoup?

READING at night hurts my eyes. LIRE la nuit me fait mal aux yeux.

(2.) Prepositions followed by verbal expressions in English take the infinitive in French.

Do you gain much BY DOING that? Gagnez-vous beaucoup à FAIRE celà.

I have a fancy FOR LEARNING French. J'ai envie d'APPRENDRE le Français.

The preposition *en* (*in*) is the only preposition in French which can be followed by this *participle*.

He eats WHILE HE IS READING. Il mange EN LISANT.

Exercise 111.

Eating too much is dangerous. Sleeping too late in the morning is unhealthy (*malsain*.) He seems learning without studying. Speaking without reflecting is very foolish. In returning from my father's, I met a friend of mine whom I had not seen since fifteen years. He commenced speaking about (*de*) his travels immediately, but in speaking the rain came, and as we had no umbrella we were obliged to enter into a house. Do you play instead of studying? No, I study instead of playing. Does the man speak instead of listening? Yes, he always does it. Do you read before writing? No, but my brother writes before reading. In doing that he acts more wisely than yourself.

The *participle present* expresses an action. When the ending, *in ant*, expresses the qualities, properties, or moral or physical situation of a noun, it is a verbal adjective, and varies in gender and in number with the word to which it relates.

Those men foreseing the danger fled. Ces hommes, PRÉVOYANT le danger s'ensfuirent.

Those men are cautious. *Ce sont des hommes PRÉVOLANTS.*

Exercise 112.

My sisters foreseeing that it was going to rain brought their umbrellas. Have you read the following pages? Have you seen the dying woman? Your sister, dying in the fear of God, was very happy. Your sister, following your example, applied herself to study. One is happy in contenting one's self with little. David is often represented playing on the harp. She is a woman of a good disposition (*caractère*), obliging her friends, whenever, an (*l'*) occasion presents itself. The ruling passion of Cæsar was ambition. Your sister is charming; how obliging she is! Her singing was very much admired.

PAST PARTICIPLE.

§ 80. Rule 1st.— The Past Participle, when not preceded by an auxiliary verb, agrees in gender and number with the noun or pronoun to which it refers; as,

The letter written by her, *La lettre écrite par elle.*

Rule 2d.—The Past Participle, when preceded by the auxiliary verb *to be*, agrees in gender and number with the noun or pronoun which is the nominative of the verb; as,

They are followed, *Il s'ont suivis.*

Rule 3d.—The Past Participle, when preceded by the auxiliary verb *to have*, agrees in gender and number with the *direct object* of the verb, when, and *only* when, the said object is, in the French sentence, placed before the verb; as,
The letters which I have written. *Les lettres que j'ai écrites.*

Rule 4th.—The Past Participles of reflected verbs, which are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *to be*, follow Rule 3d; as,

They have repented, *Ils se sont repentis.*

Vocabulary.

Build,	<i>bâtir.</i> (4.)	Mistake,	<i>faute</i> , f.
Complain,	<i>se plaindre.</i> (19.)	Show, verb	<i>montrer.</i> (3.)
Defend,	<i>défendre.</i> (7)	Subject, noun,	<i>sujet</i> , m.
Employ,	<i>occuper.</i> (3.)	Thank,	<i>remercier.</i> (3.)
Indulgent,	<i>indulgent.</i>	Window,	<i>fenêtre</i> , f.

Here is, here are, *voici.*
 There is, there are, *voilà.*

N. B. *Voici, here is,—here are,—behold,* and *voilà, there is,—there are,—behold,* are used in pointing out objects.

Exercise 113.

A letter well written. A horse beaten by a man. The translation is well written. Those houses are very well built. My brother has written a letter. My sister has written a letter. My brothers have written a letter. There is the letter he has written. Do you wish to see the letter she has written? You can see the letter they have written. Her brother was punished. The boys will be punished. My sister is come at last, (*enfin.*) She had employed herself. The boys have shown themselves very courageous. The men have defended themselves.

Exercise 114.

He has seen us. These letters are well written. My brother has made a mistake. Here is the mistake he has made. My sister has made a mistake. Here is the mistake she has made. Where is the letter I have given him? I have eaten a peach. The peach that you have eaten, and the strawberries that I have eaten. Has she given you any money? Has your mother sold her house? Which house has she sold? What gowns has she bought? She is loved by (*de*) her subjects. Mary has repented of her fault. The girls found (*Pret. Ind.*) themselves sick.

Exercise 115.

The lesson which John has studied ten times. The lessons that William has studied. The lesson that my sisters have studied. Your father has shown himself very indulgent. My sisters have found themselves very happy. She has applied herself to her lessons. The little boys had employed themselves. Have you any of those oranges that you showed (*Pret. Ind.*) me the other day? I have lost my watch. I have not found it. I have found a watch. It is not the one which I have lost? I have sent thee a letter. I have not received it.

Exercise 116.

My daughter has employed herself all the day, (*journée f.*) The boys have dressed themselves. Has John thanked my sisters? He has thanked them. He has thanked her. She has thanked him. Edward has warmed himself. Lucy has washed herself. Let us dress ourselves. The children have warmed themselves. Have the girls warmed themselves? Apply thy-

self to thy studies. Apply to your friends. This is good, but that is much better. My mother found herself (*Pret. Ind.*) better.

Exercise 117.

Has she washed her hands? She has washed them.

Remark.—The student must bear in mind that in such sentences as the preceding, the reflected pronoun is the *indirect object*, and the noun or pronoun denoting the part of the body spoken of, is the *direct object*. The sentences given above are translated into French thus:

S'est-elle lavé les mains?

Literally, Has she washed the hands to herself?
Elle se les est lavées.

Literally, She has washed them to herself.

The Past Participle follows Rule 3d.

William has warmed his feet. Did he burn them? Lucy has warmed her feet. Did she not burn her hand? She has burned her fingers. You will burn your hair, if you sit so near the lamp. She has washed her face. He has washed his face. How many (*combien de*) gold pens have you? I have three. Each one of these pens is bad. Every body is busy. All the water has been drunk. There is no truth in that history. The histories that I have read. Have I returned to you all the books you have lent me?

Exercise 118.

Adverbs are generally placed, in French, immediately after the verb. When the verb is used in a compound tense, the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and the participle; as,

They write their letters badly, *Ils écrivent MAL leurs lettres.*
They have written badly, *Ils ont MAL écrit.*

Exercise 119.

Mary writes her exercises well. Do we not always say the truth? He often calls at my cousin's. I never drink wine. Have we not dressed ourselves quickly? My niece has blamed herself too much. Were we to pay a dollar? I will not receive a cent from you. I often see your brother. He would eat the pine-apple; I could not prevent him. May I read with you the history of England and that of France? He rarely goes to your uncle's. Would he have gone home without me? How is the weather? It is warm, and it will be warmer to-morrow. Are you not warm? I am warm and thirsty.

APPENDIX.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB

1. *AVOIR, TO HAVE.*

INFINITIVE.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Avoir,

to have.

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST.

Avoir eu,

to have had.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Ayant,

having.

COMPOUND.

Ayant eu,

having had.

Eu, m. eue, f. had.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

J'ai,	<i>I have.</i>
Tu as,	<i>thou hast.</i>
Il a,	<i>he has.</i>
Elle a,	<i>she has.</i>
Nous avons,	<i>we have.</i>
Vous avez,	<i>you have.</i>
Ils ont,	<i>they m. have.</i>
Elles ont,	<i>they f. have.</i>

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

J'ai eu,	<i>I have had.</i>
Tu as eu,	<i>thou hast had.</i>
Il a eu,	<i>he has had.</i>
Elle a eu,	<i>she has had.</i>
Nous avons eu,	<i>we have had.</i>
Vous avez eu,	<i>you have had.</i>
Ils ont eu,	<i>they have had.</i>
Elles ont eu,	<i>they have had.</i>

IMPERFECT.

J'avais,	<i>I had.</i>
Tu avais,	<i>thou hadst.</i>
Il or elle avait,	<i>he or she had.</i>
Nous avions,	<i>we had.</i>
Vous aviez,	<i>you had.</i>
Ils or elles avaient,	<i>they had.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais eu,	<i>I had had.</i>
Tu avais eu,	<i>thou hadst had.</i>
Il or elle avait eu,	<i>he or she had had.</i>
Nous avions eu,	<i>we had had.</i>
Vous aviez eu,	<i>you had had.</i>
Ils or elles avaient eu,	<i>they had had.</i>

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

J'eus,	<i>I had.</i>
Tu eus,	<i>thou hadst.</i>
Il or elle eut,	<i>he or she had.</i>
Nous eûmes,	<i>we had.</i>
Vous êûtes,	<i>you had.</i>
Ils or elles eurent,	<i>they had.</i>

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus eu,	<i>I had had.</i>
Tu eus eu,	<i>thou hadst had.</i>
Il or elle eut eu,	<i>he or she had had.</i>
Nous eûmes eu,	<i>we had had.</i>
Vous êûtes eu,	<i>you had had.</i>
Ils or elles eurent eu,	<i>they had had.</i>

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

J'aurai,	<i>I shall have.</i>	J'aurai eu,	<i>I shall have had.</i>
Tu auras,	<i>thou wilt have.</i>	Tu auras eu,	<i>thou will have had.</i>
Il or elle aura,	<i>he or she will have.</i>	Il or elle aura eu,	<i>he or she will have had.</i>
Nous aurons,	<i>we shall have.</i>	Nous aurons eu,	<i>we shall have had.</i>
Vous aurez,	<i>you will have.</i>	Vous aurez eu,	<i>you will have had.</i>
Ils or elles auront,	<i>they will have.</i>	Ils or elles auront eu,	<i>they will have had.</i>

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

J'aurais,	<i>I should have.</i>	J'aurais eu,	<i>I should have had.</i>
Tu aurais,	<i>thou shouldst have.</i>	Tu aurais eu,	<i>thou shouldst have had.</i>
Il or elle aurait,	<i>he or she should have.</i>	Il or elle aurait eu,	<i>he or she should have had.</i>
Nous aurions,	<i>we should have.</i>	Nous aurions eu,	<i>we should have had.</i>
Vous auriez,	<i>you should have.</i>	Vous auriez eu,	<i>you should have had.</i>
Ils or elles auraient,	<i>they should have.</i>	Ils or elles auraient eu,	<i>they should have had.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Aie,		<i>Have (thou)</i>
Ayons,		<i>let us have.</i>
Ayez,		<i>have (ye or you.)</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Que j'aie,	<i>That I may have.</i>	Que j'aie eu,	<i>That I may have had.</i>
Que tu aies,	<i>that thou mayst have.</i>	Que tu aies eu,	<i>that thou mayst have had.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle ait,	<i>that he or she may have.</i>	Qu'il or qu'elle ait eu,	<i>may have had.</i>
Que nous ayons,	<i>that we may have.</i>	Que nous ayons eu,	<i>had.</i>
Que vous ayez,	<i>that you may have.</i>	Que vous ayez eu,	<i>have had.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles aient,	<i>that they may have.</i>	Qu'ils or qu'elles aient eu,	<i>have had.</i>

PAST.

IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse,	<i>That I might have.</i>	Que j'eusse eu,	<i>That I might have had.</i>
Que tu eusses,	<i>that thou mightst have.</i>	Que tu eusses eu,	<i>that thou mightst have had.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle eût,	<i>that he or she might have.</i>	Qu'il or qu'elle eût eu,	<i>that he or she might have had.</i>
Que nous eussions,	<i>that we might have.</i>	Que nous eussions eu,	<i>that we might have had.</i>
Que vous eussiez,	<i>that you might have.</i>	Que vous eussiez eu,	<i>that you might have had.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles eussent,	<i>that they might have.</i>	Qu'ils or qu'elles eussent eu,	<i>that they might have had.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

1. Verbs are conjugated negatively in their simple tenses by placing *ne* before and *pas* after them.
2. The compound tenses are conjugated negatively by placing *ne* before the auxiliary and *pas* after it.
3. *ne* is written *n'* before a vowel or a silent *h*.

AVOIR, TO HAVE,

CONJUGATED NEGATIVELY.

N. B. The *first persons*, only of the tenses are given; the pupil will learn the others from the preceding verb, which has been conjugated in full.

<i>Infinitive Present.</i>	{ N'avoir pas, or Ne pas avoir,	} not to have.
<i>Inf. Past,</i>	N'avoir pas eu,	not to have had.
<i>Pres. Participle,</i>	N'ayant pas,	not having.
<i>Part. Past,</i>	N'ayant pas eu,	not having had.
<i>Ind. Present,</i>	Je n'ai pas,	I have not.
<i>Pret. Indf.,</i>	Je n'ai pas eu,	I have not had.
<i>Imperfect,</i>	Je n'avais pas,	I had not.
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	Je n'avais pas eu,	I had not had.
<i>Pret. Definite,</i>	Je n'eus pas,	I had not.
<i>Pret. Anterior,</i>	Je n'eus pas eu,	I had not had.
<i>Future,</i>	Je n'aurai pas,	I shall not have.
<i>Past Fut.,</i>	Je n'aurai pas eu,	I shall not have had.
<i>Cond. Present,</i>	Je n'aurais pas,	I should not have.
<i>Cond. Past,</i>	Je n'aurais pas eu,	I should not have had.
<i>Imperative,</i>	{ N'aie pas, N'ayons pas, N'ayez pas,	do thou not have. let us not have. have not (you.)

<i>Sub. Present,</i>	Que je n'aie pas,	<i>that I may not have.</i>
<i>Sub. Past,</i>	Que je n'aie pas eu,	<i>that I may not have had.</i>
<i>Sub. Imperfect,</i>	Que je n'eusse pas,	<i>that I might not have.</i>
<i>Sub. Pluperfect,</i>	Que je n'eusse pas eu,	<i>that I might not have had.</i>

INTERROGATIVE CONJUGATION.

(1.) A verb is conjugated interrogatively in its simple tenses by placing the pronoun, which is the subject or nominative of the verb, *after* the verb, and connecting them by a hyphen.

(2.) The compound tenses are conjugated interrogatively by placing the pronoun, which is the subject of the verb, *after the auxiliary*.

(3.) When the verb, which is followed by the pronoun, *il*, *elle* or *on* ends with a vowel, the letter *t*, preceded and followed by a hyphen, is placed between the verb and the pronoun.

(4.) When, by placing the pronoun *je* after a verb in the first person singular, a harsh sound would be caused, as *dors-je?* (do I sleep), the phrase *est-ce que* is prefixed to the verb; as *est-ce que je dors?* do I sleep? Am I finishing? *est-ce que je finis?*

(5.) When the verb finishes with *e* mute, that *e* mute is changed in to é sharp; as, *je porte*, I carry, *porté-je?*; do I carry?

AVOIR, TO HAVE, CONJUGATED INTERROGATIVELY.

N. B. As a question cannot be asked in the *Infinitive*, *Imperative*, or *Subjunctive mood*, an interrogative verb does not possess those moods.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.		COMPOUND OF THE PRESENT.	
Ai-je ?	<i>Have I?</i>	Ai-je eu ?	<i>have I had?</i>
As-tu ?	<i>hast thou?</i>	As-tu eu ?	<i>hast thou had?</i>
A-t-il ?	<i>has he?</i>	A-t-il eu ?	<i>has he had?</i>
A-t-elle ?	<i>has she?</i>	A-t-elle eu ?	<i>has she had?</i>
Avons-nous ?	<i>have we?</i>	Avons-nous eu ?	<i>have we had?</i>
Avez-vous ?	<i>have you?</i>	Avez-vous eu ?	<i>have you had?</i>
Ont-ils ?	{ <i>have they?</i>	Ont-ils eu ?	{ <i>have they had?</i>
Ont-elles ?		Ont-elles eu ?	
<i>Imperfect,</i>	<i>Avais-je?</i>	<i>had I?</i>	
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	<i>Avais-je eu?</i>	<i>had I had?</i>	
<i>Pret. Definite,</i>	<i>Eus-je?</i>	<i>had I?</i>	
<i>Pret. Anterior,</i>	<i>Eus-je eu?</i>	<i>had I had?</i>	
<i>Future,</i>	<i>Aurai-je?</i>	<i>shall I have?</i>	
<i>Past Future,</i>	<i>Aurai-je eu?</i>	<i>shall I have had?</i>	
<i>Cond. Present,</i>	<i>Aurais-je?</i>	<i>should I have?</i>	
<i>Cond. Past,</i>	<i>Aurais-je eu?</i>	<i>should I have had?</i>	

AVOIR.

CONJUGATED INTERROGATIVELY AND NEGATIVELY

<i>Present,</i>	N'ai-je pas ?	<i>have I not ?</i>
<i>Preterit Indef.</i>	N'ai-je pas eu ?	<i>have I not had ?</i>
<i>Imperfect,</i>	N'avais-je pas ?	<i>had I not ?</i>
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	N'avais-je pas eu ?	<i>had I not had ?</i>
<i>Pret. Definite,</i>	N'eus-je pas ?	<i>had I not ?</i>
<i>Pret. Anterior,</i>	N'eus-je pas eu ?	<i>had I not had ?</i>
<i>Futur,</i>	N'aurais-je pas ?	<i>shall I not have ?</i>
<i>Past Future,</i>	N'aurai-je pas eu ?	<i>shall I not have had ?</i>
<i>Cond. Pres.,</i>	N'aurais-je pas ?	<i>should I not have ?</i>
<i>Cond. Past.,</i>	N'aurais-je pas eu ?	<i>should I not have had ?</i>

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB

2. *ETRE, TO BE,*
INFINITIVE.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.	PAST.	COMPOUND TENSES.
Etre,	<i>to be.</i>	Avoir été, <i>to have been.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

PRESENT.	COMPPOUND.
Etant,	<i>being.</i>
Eté,	Ayant été, <i>having been.</i>

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

PRESENT.	PRETERIT INDEFINITE.
Je suis,	<i>I am.</i>
Tu es,	<i>thou art.</i>
Il est,	<i>he is.</i>
Nous sommes,	<i>we are.</i>
Vous êtes,	<i>you are.</i>
Ils sont,	<i>they are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
J'étais,	<i>I was.</i>
Tu étais,	<i>thou wast.</i>
Il était,	<i>he was.</i>
Nous étions,	<i>we were.</i>
Vous étiez,	<i>you were.</i>
Ils étaient,	<i>they were.</i>

P^RE^TE^RIT D^EF^IN^ITE.

Je fus,	<i>I was.</i>
Tu fus,	<i>thou wast.</i>
Il fut,	<i>he was.</i>
Nous fûmes,	<i>we were.</i>
Vous fûtes,	<i>you were.</i>
Ils furent,	<i>they were.</i>

F^UT^RE A^SOL^UTE.

Je serai,	<i>I shall be.</i>
Tu seras,	<i>thou wilt be.</i>
Il sera,	<i>he will be.</i>
Nous serons,	<i>we shall be.</i>
Vous serez,	<i>you will be.</i>
Ils seront,	<i>they will be.</i>

P^RE^TE^RIT A^NT^ER^IO^R.

J'eus été,	<i>I had been.</i>
Tu eus été,	<i>thou hadst been.</i>
Il eut été,	<i>he had been.</i>
Nous eûmes été,	<i>we had been.</i>
Vous eûtes été,	<i>you had been.</i>
Ils eurent été,	<i>they had been.</i>

F^UT^RE A^NT^ER^IO^R.

J'aurai été,	<i>I shall have been</i>
Tu auras été,	<i>thou wilt have been.</i>
Il aura été,	<i>he will have been</i>
Nous aurons été	<i>we shall have been.</i>
Vous aurez été,	<i>you will have been.</i>
Ils auront été,	<i>they will have been.</i>

C^ON^DITION^AL.P^RE^SE^NT.

Je serais,	<i>I should be.</i>
Tu serais,	<i>thou shouldst be.</i>
Il serait,	<i>he should be.</i>
Nous serions,	<i>we should be.</i>
Vous seriez,	<i>you should be.</i>
Ils seraient,	<i>they should be.</i>

P^AS^T.

J'aurais été,	<i>I should have been.</i>
Tu aurais été,	<i>thou shouldst have been.</i>
Il aurait été,	<i>he should have been.</i>
Nous aurions été,	<i>we should have been.</i>
Vous auriez été,	<i>you should have been.</i>
Ils auraient été,	<i>they should have been.</i>

I^MP^ER^AT^IV^E.

Sois,	<i>Be (thou.)</i>
Soyons,	<i>Let us be.</i>
Soyez,	<i>Be (ye or you.)</i>

S^UB^JUN^CT^IV^E.P^RE^SE^NT O^R F^UT^UR^E.

Que je sois,	<i>that I may be.</i>
Que tu sois,	<i>that thou mayst be.</i>

P^RE^TE^RIT.

Que j'aie été,	<i>that I may have been.</i>
Que tu aies été,	<i>that thou mayst have been.</i>

Qu'il soit,	<i>that he may be.</i>	Qu'il ait été,	<i>that he may have been.</i>
Que nous soyons,	<i>that we may be.</i>	Que nous ayons	<i>that we may have été,</i> <i>been.</i>
Que vous soyez,	<i>that you may be.</i>	Que vous ayez	<i>that you may été,</i> <i>have been.</i>
Qu'ils soient,	<i>that they may be.</i>	Qu'ils aient été,	<i>that they may have been.</i>

IMPERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

Que je fusse,	<i>That I might be.</i>	Que j'eusse été,	<i>That I might have been.</i>
Que tu fusses,	<i>that thou mightst be.</i>	Que tu eusses	<i>that thou mightst été,</i> <i>have been.</i>
Qu'il fût,	<i>that he might be.</i>	Qu'il eût été,	<i>that he might have been.</i>
Que nous fus-	<i>that we might be.</i>	Que nous eus-	<i>that we might sions,</i> <i>étré,</i> <i>have been.</i>
Que vous fus-	<i>that you might be.</i>	Que vous eussiez	<i>that you might siez,</i> <i>étré,</i> <i>have been.</i>
Qu'ils fussent,	<i>that they might be.</i>	Qu'ils eussent	<i>that they might be.</i> <i>étré,</i> <i>have been.</i>

ETRE, TO BE,

CONJUGATED NEGATIVELY.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

PAST.

Ne pas être,	<i>not to be.</i>	N'avoir pas été,	<i>not to have been.</i>
--------------	-------------------	------------------	--------------------------

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

COMPOUND.

N'étant pas,	<i>not being.</i>	N'ayant pas été,	<i>not having been.</i>
--------------	-------------------	------------------	-------------------------

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

Je ne suis pas,	<i>I am not.</i>	Je n'ai pas été,	<i>I have not been.</i>
Tu n'es pas,	<i>thou art not.</i>	Tu n'as pas été,	<i>thou hast not been.</i>
Il n'est pas,	<i>he is not.</i>	Il n'a pas été,	<i>he has not been.</i>
Nous ne sommes pas,	<i>we are not.</i>	Nous n'avons pas été,	<i>we have not been.</i>
Vous n'êtes pas,	<i>you are not.</i>	Vous n'avez pas été,	<i>you have not been.</i>
Ils ne sont pas,	<i>they are not.</i>	Ils n'ont pas été,	<i>they have not been.</i>

<i>Imperfect,</i>	Je n'étais pas,	<i>I was not.</i>
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	Je n'avais pas été,	<i>I had not been.</i>
<i>Pret. Definite,</i>	Je ne fus pas,	<i>I was not.</i>
<i>Pret. Anterior,</i>	Je n'eus pas été,	<i>I had not been.</i>
<i>Future,</i>	Je ne serai pas,	<i>I shall not be.</i>
<i>Past Future,</i>	Je n'aurai pas été,	<i>I shall not have been.</i>
<i>Cond. Pres.,</i>	Je ne serais pas,	<i>I should not be.</i>
<i>Cond. Past,</i>	Je n'aurais pas été,	<i>I should not have been.</i>
<i>Imperative,</i>	{ Ne sois pas, Ne soyons pas, Ne soyez pas,	<i>be thou not.</i> <i>let us not be.</i> <i>be ye not.</i>
<i>Subj. Pres.,</i>	Que je ne sois pas,	<i>that I may not be.</i>
<i>Subj. Past.,</i>	Que je n'aie pas été,	<i>that I may not have been.</i>
<i>Subj. Imp.,</i>	Que je ne fusse pas,	<i>that I might not be.</i>
<i>Subj. Plu.,</i>	Que je n'eusse pas été,	<i>that I might not have been.</i>

ETRE, TO BE,

CONJUGATED INTERROGATIVELY.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.		PREFERIT INDEFINITE.	
Suis-je ?	am I ?	Ai-je été ?	have I been ?
Es-tu ?	art thou ?	As-tu été ?	hast thou been ?
Est-il ?	is he ?	A-t-il été ?	has he been ?
Est-elle ?	is she ?	A-t-elle été ?	has she been ?
Sommes-nous ?	are we ?	Avons-nous été ?	have we been ?
Etes-vous ?	are you ?	Avez-vous été ?	have you been ?
Sont-ils ?	{ are they ?	Ont-ils été ?	{ have they been ?
Sont-elles ?		Ont-elles été ?	

<i>Imperfect,</i>	Etais-je ?	<i>was I ?</i>
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	Avais-je été ?	<i>had I been ?</i>
<i>Pret. Definite,</i>	Eus-je ?	<i>had I ?</i>
<i>Pret. Anterior,</i>	Eus-je été ?	<i>had I been ?</i>
<i>Future,</i>	Serai-je ?	<i>shall I be ?</i>
<i>Past Future,</i>	Aurai-je été ?	<i>shall I have been ?</i>
<i>Cond. Pres.,</i>	Serais-je ?	<i>should I be ?</i>
<i>Cond. Past,</i>	Aurais-je été ?	<i>should I have been ?</i>

ETRE TO BE.

CONJUGATED INTERROGATIVELY AND NEGATIVELY.

<i>Present,</i>	Ne suis-je pas?	<i>am I not?</i>
<i>Pret. Indefinite,</i>	N'ai-je pas été ?	<i>have I not been ?</i>
<i>Imperfect,</i>	N'étais-je pas ?	<i>was I not ?</i>

<i>Pluperfect,</i>	N'avais-je pas été ?	<i>had I not been ?</i>
<i>Pret. Definite,</i>	Ne fus-je pas ?	<i>was I not ?</i>
<i>Pret. Anterior,</i>	N'eus-je pas été ?	<i>had I not been ?</i>
<i>Future,</i>	Ne serai-je pas ?	<i>shall I not be ?</i>
<i>Past Future,</i>	N'aurai-je pas été ?	<i>shall I not have been ?</i>
<i>Cond. Pres.,</i>	Ne serais-je pas ?	<i>should I not be ?</i>
<i>Cond. Past,</i>	N'aurais-je pas été ?	<i>should I not have been ?</i>

FIRST CONJUGATION IN *ER*, TRANSITIVE OR ACTIVE.3. *PORTER*, TO CARRY.

INFINITIVE.

SIMPLE TENSES.

COMPOUND TENSES.

PRESENT.

PAST.

Porter,	<i>to carry.</i>	Avoir porté,	<i>to have carried.</i>
---------	------------------	--------------	-------------------------

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

COMPOUND.

Portant,	<i>carrying.</i>
Porté,	<i>carried.</i>

PAST.

Ayant porté, *having carried.*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

PREFERIT INDEFINITE.

Je porte,	<i>I carry.</i>	J'ai porté,	<i>I have carried.</i>
Tu portes,	<i>thou carriest.</i>	Tu as porté,	<i>thou hast carried.</i>
Il porte,	<i>he carries.</i>	Il a porté,	<i>he has carried.</i>
Nous portons,	<i>we carry.</i>	Nous avons porté,	<i>we have carried.</i>
Vous portez,	<i>you carry.</i>	Vous avez porté,	<i>you have carried.</i>
Ils portent,	<i>they carry.</i>	Ils ont porté,	<i>they have carried.</i>

IMPERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

Je portais,	<i>I was carrying.</i>	J'avais porté,	<i>I had carried.</i>
Tu portais,	<i>thou wast carrying.</i>	Tu avais porté,	<i>thou hadst carried.</i>
Il portait,	<i>he was carrying.</i>	Il avait porté,	<i>he had carried.</i>
Nous portions,	<i>we were carrying.</i>	Nous avions porté,	<i>we had carried.</i>
Vous portiez,	<i>you were carrying.</i>	Vous aviez porté,	<i>you had carried.</i>
Ils portaient,	<i>they were carrying.</i>	Ils avaient porté,	<i>they had carried.</i>

PREFERIT DEFINITE.

Je portai,	<i>I carried.</i>
Tu portas,	<i>thou carriedst.</i>
Il porta,	<i>he carried.</i>
Nous portâmes,	<i>we carried.</i>
Vous portâtes,	<i>you carried.</i>
Ils portèrent,	<i>they carried.</i>

PREFERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus porté,	<i>I had carried.</i>
Tu eus porté,	<i>thou hadst carried.</i>
Il eut porté,	<i>he had carried.</i>
Nous eûmes porté,	<i>we had carried.</i>
Vous eûtes porté,	<i>you had carried.</i>
Ils eurent porté,	<i>they had carried.</i>

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je porterai,	<i>I shall carry.</i>
Tu porteras,	<i>thou wilt carry,</i>
Il portera,	<i>he will carry.</i>
Nous porterons,	<i>we shall carry.</i>
Vous porterez,	<i>you will carry.</i>
Ils porteront,	<i>they will carry.</i>

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai porté,	<i>I shall have carried.</i>
Tu auras porté,	<i>thou wilt have carried.</i>
Il aura porté,	<i>he will have carried.</i>
Nous aurons porté,	<i>we shall have carried.</i>
Vous aurez porté,	<i>you will have carried.</i>
Ils auront porté,	<i>they will have carried.</i>

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

Je porterais,	<i>I should carry.</i>
Tu porterais,	<i>thou shouldst carry.</i>
Il porterait,	<i>he should carry.</i>
Nous porterions,	<i>we should carry.</i>
Vous porteriez,	<i>you should carry.</i>
Ils porteraient,	<i>they should carry.</i>

PAST.

J'aurais porté,	<i>I should have carried.</i>
Tu aurais porté,	<i>thou shouldst have carried.</i>
Il aurait porté,	<i>he should have carried.</i>
Nous aurions porté,	<i>we should have carried.</i>
Vous auriez porté,	<i>you should have carried.</i>
Ils auraient porté,	<i>they should have carried.</i>

have carried.

IMPERATIVE.

Porte, *carry* (*thou.*) Portons, *let us carry.* Portez, *carry* (*ye.*)

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Que je porte,	<i>that I may carry.</i>
Que tu portes,	<i>that thou mayst carry.</i>
Qu'il porte,	<i>that he may carry.</i>
Que nous portions,	<i>that we may carry.</i>
Que vous portiez,	<i>that you may carry.</i>
Qu'ils portent,	<i>that they may carry.</i>

PAST.

Que j'aie porté,	<i>that I may have carried.</i>
Que tu aies porté,	<i>that thou mayst have carried.</i>
Qu'il ait porté,	<i>that he may have carried.</i>
Que nous ayons porté,	<i>that we may have carried.</i>
Que vous ayez porté,	<i>that you may have carried.</i>
Qu'ils aient porté,	<i>that they may have carried.</i>

have carried.

IMPERFECT.

Que je portasse, *that I*
 Que tu portasses, *that thou*
 Qu'il portât, *that he*
 Que nous portassions, *that we*
 Que vous portassiez, *that you*
 Qu'ils portassent, *that they*

carry.

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse porté, *that I*
 Que tu eusees porté, *that thou*
 Qu'il eût porté, *that he*
 Que nous eussions porté, *that we*
 Que vous eussiez porté, *that you*
 Qu'ils eussent porté, *that they*

might have carried.

REMARKS ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF SOME FRENCH VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. In verbs ending in *ger*, the *e* is retained before *u* and *o*, in order to preserve the soft sound of the *g*. *Manger, mangeant, mangeons.*
2. The verbs which end in *cer*, take a cedilla before *u* and *o*, in order to preserve the soft sound of the *c*. *Avancer, avancant, avançons.*
3. Those verbs ending in *er*, which have their final syllable preceded by *é*, (*e* close,) change this *é* into *è* (*e* open) before a mute syllable. *Céler, cèle, célerai.*
4. Those verbs ending in *er* which have their final syllable preceded by *e*, (*e* mute,) as *lever, mener*, change this *e* mute into *è* (*e* open) before a mute syllable, *Mener, mène, mènerai.*
5. In verbs ending in *eler*, the *e* before the *l* being unaccented, (as *appeler*,) the *l* is doubled before a mute *e*. *Appeler, appelle.*
6. In verbs ending in *eter*, the *e* before the *t* being unaccented, (as *jeter*,) the *t* is doubled before a mute *e*. *Jeter, jette.* Except *acheter.*
7. Verbs ending in the present participle by *iant*, as *prier*, the present participle of which is *priant*, take double *i* in the first and second persons plural of the imperfect of the indicative, and present of the subjunctive; as, *nous priions, vous priiez, que nous priions, que vous priiez.*
8. Verbs ending in the present participle, by *yant*, as *payer*, the present participle of which is *payant*, take *y* and *i* in the first and second persons plural of the imperfect of the indicative, and the present of the subjunctive, as, *nous payions, vous payiez, que nous payions, que vous payiez.*

Also, these verbs change *y* into *i* before *e* mute. *Essayer, essaie. Je paye or paie—are found.*

SECOND CONJUGATION IN *IR.***FINIR, TO FINISH.**

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

Finir,

to finish.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Finissant,

finishing.

PAST.

| Fini,

finished.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Je finis,

I finish.

Tu finis,

thou finishest.

Il finit,

he finishes.

Nous finissons,

we finish.

Vous finissez,

you finish.

Ils finissent,

they finish.

IMPERFECT.

Je finissais,

I was finishing.

Tu finissais,

thou wast finishing.

Il finissait,

he was finishing.

Nous finissions,

we were finishing.

Vous finissiez,

you were finishing.

Ils finissaient,

they were finishing.

PRETERIT.

Je finis,

I finished.

Tu finis,

thou finishedst.

Il finit,

he finished.

Nous finîmes,

we finished.

Vous finîtes,

you finished.

Ils finirent,

they finished.

FUTURE.

Je finirai,

I shall finish.

Tu finiras,

thou wilt finish.

Il finira,

he will finish.

Nous finirons,

we shall finish.

Vous finirez,

you will finish.

Ils finiront,

they will finish.

CONDITIONAL.

IMPERATIVE.

Je finirais,

I should finish.

Tu finirais,

thou shouldst finish.

Il finirait,

he should finish.

Nous finirions,

we should finish.

Vous finiriez,

you should finish.

Ils finiraient,

they should finish.

Finis,

finish (thou.)

Finissons,

let us finish.

Finissez,

finish (ye.)

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT		IMPERFECT.	
Que je finisse, <i>that I may</i>		Que je finisse, <i>that I</i>	
Que tu finisses, <i>that thou</i>		Que tu finisses, <i>that thou</i>	
<i>mayst</i>			
Qu'il finisse, <i>that he may</i>	<i>finish.</i>	Qu'il finît, <i>that he</i>	
Que nous finis- <i>that we may</i>		Que nous finis- <i>that we</i>	
<i>sions,</i>		<i>sions,</i>	
Que vous finis- <i>that you may</i>		Que vous finis- <i>that you</i>	
<i>siez,</i>		<i>siez,</i>	
Qu'ils finissent, <i>that they</i>	<i>may</i>	Qu'ils finissent, <i>that they</i>	<i>might finish.</i>

N. B. The Compound Tenses of the verb *Finir*, as well as of the two following verbs, are formed like those of the verb *Porter* by prefixing to their past participle the simple tenses of the verb *Avoir*.

THIRD CONJUGATION IN *OIR*.5.6. *RECEVOIR*, TO RECEIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.	Recevoir,	<i>to receive.</i>
----------	-----------	--------------------

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.		PAST.
Recevant, <i>receiving.</i>	Reçu,	<i>received.</i>

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.
Je reçois, <i>I receive.</i>		Je recevais, <i>I was receiving.</i>
Tu reçois, <i>thou receivest.</i>		Tu recevais, <i>thou wast receiving.</i>
Il reçoit, <i>he receives.</i>		Il recevait, <i>he was receiving.</i>
Nous recevons, <i>we receive.</i>		Nous recevions, <i>we were receiving.</i>
Vous recevez, <i>you receive.</i>		Vous receviez, <i>you were receiving.</i>
Ils reçoivent, <i>they receive.</i>		Ils recevaient, <i>they were receiving.</i>

PREFERIT DEFINITE.

Je reçus,	<i>I received.</i>
Tu reçus,	<i>thou receivedst.</i>
Il reçut,	<i>he received.</i>
Nous reçûmes,	<i>we received.</i>
Vous reçûtes,	<i>you received.</i>
Ils reçurent,	<i>they received.</i>

FUTURE.

Je recevrai,	<i>I shall receive.</i>
Tu recevras,	<i>thou shalt receive.</i>
Il recevra,	<i>he will receive.</i>
Nous recevrons,	<i>we shall receive.</i>
Vous recevrez,	<i>you will receive.</i>
Ils recevront,	<i>they will receive.</i>

CONDITIONAL.

Je recevrais,	<i>I should receive.</i>
Tu recevrais,	<i>thou shouldst receive.</i>
Il recevrait,	<i>he should receive.</i>
Nous recevri-	<i>we should receive.</i>
Vous recevriez,	<i>you should receive.</i>
Ils recevraient,	<i>they should receive.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Reçois,	<i>receive (thou.)</i>
Recevons,	<i>let us receive.</i>
Recevez,	<i>receive (ye.)</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Que je reçoive,	<i>that I may</i>
Que tu reçoi-	<i>that thou</i>
ves,	<i>mayst</i>
Qu'il reçoive,	<i>that he may</i>
Que nous rece-	<i>that we may</i>
vions,	
Que vous rece-	<i>that you</i>
viez,	<i>may</i>
Qu'ils reçoi-	<i>that they</i>
vent,	<i>may</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je reçusse,	<i>that I</i>
Que tu reçusses,	<i>that thou</i>
Qu'il reçût,	<i>that he</i>
Que nous reçus-	<i>that we</i>
sions,	
Que vous reçus-	<i>that you</i>
siez,	
Qu'ils reçussent,	<i>that they</i>

might receive.

FOURTH CONJUGATION IN RE.

7 RENDRE, TO RENDER.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

Rendre,

to render.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Rendant,

rendering.

PAST.

|

Rendu,

rendered.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Je rends, *I render.*
Tu rends, *thou renderest.*

Il rend, *he renders.*
Nous rendons, *we render.*

Vous rendez, *you render.*

Ils rendent, *they render.*

IMPERFECT.

Je rendais, *I was rendering.*
Tu rendais, *thou wast rendering.*

Il rendait, *he was rendering.*
Nous rendions, *we were rendering.*

Vous rendiez, *you were rendering.*

Ils rendaient, *they were rendering.*

PRETERTIT.

Je rendis, *I rendered.*
Tu rendis, *thou renderedst.*
Il rendit, *he rendered.*
Nous rendîmes, *we rendered.*
Vous rendîtes, *you rendered.*
Ils rendirent, *they rendered.*

FUTURE.

Je rendrai, *I shall render.*
Tu rendras, *thou wilt render.*
Il rendra, *he will render.*
Nous rendrons, *we shall render.*
Vous rendrez, *you will render.*
Ils rendront, *they will render.*

CONDITIONAL.

Je rendrais, *I should render.*
Tu rendrais, *thou shouldst render.*
Il rendrait, *he should render.*
Nous rendrions, *we should render.*
Vous rendriez, *you should render.*
Ils rendraient, *they should render.*

IMPERATIVE.

Rends,	<i>render (thou.)</i>
Rendons,	<i>let us render.</i>
Rendez,	<i>render (ye.)</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Que je rende, *that I may render.*
Que tu rendes, *that thou mayst render.*
Qu'il rende, *that he may render.*
Que nous rendions, *that we may render.*
Que vous rendiez, *that you may render.*
Qu'ils rendent, *that they may render.*

IMPERFECT.

Que je ren-
disse,
Que tu ren-
disse,
Qu'il rendît,
Que nous ren-
dissions,
Que vous ren-
dissiez,
Qu'ils rendis-
sent,

might render.

CONJUGATION OF THE INTRANSITIVE OR NEUTER VERBS.

The *intransitive* verbs are conjugated like the preceding, some however are always conjugated with *Etre*, some are always conjugated with *Avoir*, while others are conjugated sometimes with *Avoir*, sometimes with *Etre*, according as they express state or action.

<i>With avoir.</i>		<i>With être.</i>
Dormir, <i>to sleep.</i>		Sortir, <i>to go out.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Dormir, <i>to sleep.</i>		Sortir, <i>to go out.</i>
--------------------------	--	---------------------------

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Dormant, <i>sleeping.</i>		Sortant, <i>going out.</i>
---------------------------	--	----------------------------

PAST.

Dormi, <i>slept.</i>		Sorti, <i>gone out.</i>
----------------------	--	-------------------------

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Je dors, <i>I sleep.</i>		Je sors, <i>I go out.</i>
Tu dors, &c.		Tu sors, &c.
Il dort,		Il sort,
Nous dormons,		Nous sortons,
Vous dormez,		Vous sortez,
Ils dorment,		Ils sortent.

IMPERFECT.

Je dormais, <i>I was sleeping.</i>		Je sortais, <i>I was going out.</i>
Tu dormais, &c.		Tu sortais, &c.
Il dormait,		Il sortait,
Nous dormions,		Nous sortions,
Vous dormiez,		Vous sortiez,
Ils dormaient,		Ils sortaient.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je dormis, <i>I slept.</i>		Je sortis, <i>I went out.</i>
Tu dormis, &c.		Tu sortis, &c.
Il dormit,		Il sortit,
Nous dormîmes,		Nous sortîmes,
Vous dormîtes,		Nous sortîtes,
Ils dormirent,		Ils sortirent,

FUTURE.

Je dormirai,	<i>I shall sleep,</i>	Je sortirai,	<i>I shall go out.</i>
Tu dormiras,	&c.	Tu sortiras,	&c.
Il dormira,		Il sortira,	
Nous dormirons,		Nous sortirons,	
Vous dormirez,		Vous sortirez,	
Ils dormiront,		Ils sortiront,	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je dormirais,	<i>I should sleep,</i>	Je sortirais,	<i>I should go out.</i>
Tu dormirais,	&c.	Tu sortirais,	&c.
Il dormirait,		Il sortirait,	
Nous dormirions,		Nous sortirions,	
Vous dormiriez,		Vous sortiriez,	
Ils dormiraient,		Ils sortiraient,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Dors,	<i>sleep, (thou,)</i>	Sors,	<i>go (thou) out.</i>
Dormons,	<i>let us sleep,</i>	Sortons,	<i>let us go out.</i>
Dormez,	<i>sleep (ye or you.)</i>	Sortez,	<i>go (ye or you) out.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Que je dorme,	<i>that I may sleep.</i>	Que je sorte,	<i>that I may go out.</i>
Que tu dormes,	&c.	Que tu sortes,	&c.
Qu'il dorme,		Qu'il sorte,	
Que nous dormions,		Que nous sortions,	
Que vous dormiez,		Que vous sortiez,	
Qu'ils dorment,		Qu'ils sortent,	

IMPERFECT.

Que je dormisse,	<i>that I might sleep,</i>	Que je sortisse,	<i>that I might go out,</i>
Que tu dormisses,	&c.	Que tu sortisses,	&c.
Qu'il dormît,		Qu'il sortît,	
Que nous dormissions,		Que nous sortissions,	
Que vous dormissiez,		Que vous sortissiez,	
Qu'ils dormissent,		Qu'ils sortissent,	

Inf. past,	Avoir dormi,	<i>to have slept.</i>	Etre sorti,	<i>to have gone out.</i>
Part. p.,	Ayant dormi,	<i>having slept.</i>	Etant sorti,	<i>having gone out.</i>
Pret. Indef.,	J'ai dormi.	<i>I have slept.</i>	Je suis sorti,	<i>I have gone out.</i>
Plup.,	J'avais dormi,	<i>I had slept.</i>	J'étais sorti,	<i>I had gone out.</i>
Pret. A.,	J'eus dormi,	<i>I have slept.</i>	Je fus sorti,	<i>I had gone out.</i>
Past fut.,	J'aurai dormi,	<i>I shall have slept.</i>	Je serai sorti,	<i>I shall have gone out.</i>
Co. Past.,	J'aurais dormi,	<i>I should have slept.</i>	Je serais sorti,	<i>I should have gone out.</i>
Sub. past.,	Que j'ai dormi,	<i>that I may have slept.</i>	Que je sois sorti,	<i>that I may have gone out.</i>
Plup.,	Que j'eusse dormi,	<i>that I might have slept,</i>	Que je fusse sorti,	<i>that I might have gone out.</i>

A list of Neuter Verbs which are always conjugated with *Etre*, to be.

Aller,	<i>to go.</i>	Parvenir,	<i>to succeed.</i>
Arriver,	<i>to arrive.</i>	Partir,	<i>to set out.</i>
Choir,	<i>to fall.</i>	Provenir,	<i>to arise.</i>
Décéder,	<i>to die.</i>	Redevenir,	<i>to become again..</i>
Devenir,	<i>to become.</i>	Repartir,	<i>to start again.</i>
Disconvenir,	<i>to disagree.</i>	Résulter,	<i>to result.</i>
Echoir,	<i>to fall.</i>	Retomber,	<i>to fall again.</i>
Eclore,	<i>to hatch.</i>	Revenir,	<i>to come back.</i>
Intervenir,	<i>to intervene.</i>	Survenir,	<i>to befall.</i>
Mourir,	<i>to die.</i>	Venir,	<i>to come.</i>
Naitre,	<i>to be born.</i>		

Remark.—The neuter verbs, which are conjugated with *Etre* only, express an idea either of motion or rest.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERBS.

NOTE.—All reflected verbs are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *être* in their compound tenses.

SE PROMENER.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Se promener,	<i>to walk.</i>
----------	--------------	-----------------

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.		PAST.
Se promenant,	<i>walking.</i>	Promené,
		<i>walked.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je me promène,	<i>I walk, do walk, or am walking.</i>
Tu te promenes,	<i>thou walkest, &c.</i>
Il se promène,	<i>he walks, &c.</i>
Nous nous promenons,	<i>we walk, &c.</i>
Vous vous promenez,	<i>you walk, &c.</i>
Il se promènent,	<i>they walk, &c.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Je me promenais, *I was walking, or walked.*

PREFERIT.

Je me promenai, *I walked, or did walk.*

FUTURE.

Je me promènerai, *I shall, or will walk.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je me promenerais, *I should, or would walk.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Promène-toi,	<i>walk (thou.)</i>
Promenons-nous,	<i>let us walk.</i>
Promenez-vous,	<i>walk (ye or you.)</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Que je me promène, *that I may walk.*

IMPERFECT.

Que je me promenasse, *that I might walk.*

N. B. The pupil can learn the other persons of the preceding tenses, by referring to the verb *Porter*.

COMPOUND TENSES OF THE REFLECTED VERB

SE PROMENER.

<i>Infin. Past.,</i>	S'être promené,	<i>to have walked.</i>
<i>Part. Past.,</i>	S'étant promené,	<i>having walked.</i>
<i>Pret. Ind.,</i>	Je me suis promené,	<i>I have walked.</i>
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	Je m'étais promené,	<i>I had walked.</i>
<i>Pret. Ant.,</i>	Je me fus promené,	<i>I had walked.</i>
<i>Past Fut.,</i>	Je me serai promené,	<i>I shall have walked.</i>
<i>Cond. Past.,</i>	Je me serais promené,	<i>I should have walked.</i>
<i>Sub. Past,</i>	Que je me sois promené,	<i>that I may have walked.</i>
<i>Sub. Pluperf.,</i>	Que je me fusse promené,	<i>that I might have walked.</i>

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB

S'EN ALLER.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. S'en aller, *to go away.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

PAST.

S'en allant, *going away.* | En allé, *gone away.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je m'en vais, *I go away, do go away, or am going away.*
 Tu t'en vas, *thou goest away, dost go away, or art “ “*
 Il s'en va, *he goes away, does go away, or is going away.*
 Nous nous en allons, *we go away, do go away, or are “ “*
 Vous vous en allez, *you go away, do go away, or are “ “*
 Ils s'en vont, *they go away, do go away, or are “ “*

IMPERFECT.

Je m'en allais, *I went away, did go away, or was going away.*
 Tu t'en allais, *thou wentest away, didst go away, or wast going away.*
 Il s'en allait, *he went away, did go away, or was “ “*
 Nous nous en allions, *we went away, did go away, or were “ “*
 Vous vous en alliez, *you went away, did go away, or were “ “*
 Ils s'en allaient, *they went away, did go away, or were “ “*

PREFERIT.

Je m'en allai, *I went away, or did go away.*
 Tu t'en allas, *thou wentest away, or didst go away.*
 Il s'en alla, *he went away, or did go away.*
 Nous nous en allâmes, *we went away, or did go away.*
 Vous vous en allâtes, *you went away, or did go away.*
 Ils s'en allèrent, *they went away, or did go away.*

FUTURE.

Je m'en irai, *I shall or will go away.*
 Tu t'en iras, *thou shalt or wilt go away.*
 Il s'en ira, *he shall or will go away.*
 Nous nous en irons, *we shall or will go away.*
 Vous vous en irez, *you shall or will go away.*
 Ils s'en iront, *they shall or will go away.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je m'en irais, *I should, would, or could go away.*
 Tu t'en irais, *thou shouldst, wouldst, or couldst go away.*
 Il s'en irait, *he should, would, or could go away.*
 Nous nous en irions, *we should, would, or could go away.*
 Vous vous en iriez, *you should, would, or could go away.*
 Ils s'en iraient, *they should, would, or could go away.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Va-t'en,	<i>go (thou) away.</i>
Allons-nous-en,	<i>let us go away.</i>
Allez-vous-en,	<i>go (you) away.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Que je m'en aille,	<i>that I may go away.</i>
Que tu t'en ailles,	<i>that thou mayst go away.</i>
Qu'il s'en aille,	<i>that he may go away.</i>
Que nous nous en allions,	<i>that we may go away.</i>
Que vous vous en alliez,	<i>that you may go away.</i>
Qu'ils s'en aillent,	<i>that they may go away.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je m'en allasse,	<i>that I might go away.</i>
Que tu t'en allasses,	<i>that thou mightst go away.</i>
Qu'il s'en allât,	<i>that he might go away.</i>
Que nous nous en allassions,	<i>that we might go away.</i>
Que vous vous en allassiez,	<i>that you might go away.</i>
Qu'ils s'en allassent,	<i>that they might go away.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES OF
S'EN ALLER.

<i>Inf. Past,</i>	S'en être allé,	<i>to have gone away.</i>
<i>Part. Past,</i>	S'en étar t allé,	<i>having gone away.</i>
<i>Pret. Ind.,</i>	Je m'en suis allé,	<i>I have gone away.</i>
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	Je m'en étais allé,	<i>I had gone away.</i>
<i>Pret. Ant.,</i>	Je m'en fus allé,	<i>I had gone away.</i>
<i>Past Future,</i>	Je m'en serai allé,	<i>I shall have gone away.</i>
<i>Cond. Past,</i>	Je m'en serais allé,	<i>I should have gone away.</i>
<i>Subj. Past,</i>	Que je m'en sois allé,	<i>that I may have gone away.</i>
<i>Subj. Plu.,</i>	Que je m'en fusse allé,	<i>that I might have gone away.</i>

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB

S'ASSEOIR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	S'asseoir,	<i>to sit down.</i>
-----------------	------------	---------------------

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.		PAST.
S'asseyant,	<i>sitting down.</i> Assis,	<i>sat down.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je m'assieds,	<i>I sit down or am sitting.</i>
Tu t'assieds,	<i>thou sittest down.</i>
Il s'assied,	<i>he sits down.</i>
Nous nous asseyons,	<i>we sit down.</i>
Vous vous asseyez,	<i>you sit down.</i>
Ils s'asseient,	<i>they sit down.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Je m'asseyais,	<i>I was sitting down.</i>
Tu t'asseyais,	<i>thou wast "</i>
Il s'asseyait,	<i>he was "</i>
Nous nous asseyions,	<i>we were "</i>
Vous vous asseyiez,	<i>you were "</i>
Il s'asseyaien,	<i>they were "</i>

PREFERIT.

Je m'assis,	<i>I sat down.</i>
Tu t'assis,	<i>thou sattest down.</i>
Il s'assit,	<i>he sat down.</i>
Nous nous assîmes,	<i>we sat down.</i>
Vous vous assîtes,	<i>you sat down.</i>
Ils s'assirent,	<i>they sat down.</i>

FUTURE.

Je m'assiérai,	<i>I shall sit down.</i>
Tu t'assiéras,	<i>thou wilt sit down.</i>
Il s'assiéra,	<i>he will sit down.</i>
Nous nous assiérons,	<i>we shall sit down.</i>
Vous vous assiérez,	<i>you will sit down.</i>
Ils s'assiéront,	<i>they will sit down.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je m'assiérais,	<i>I should sit down.</i>
Tu t'assiérais,	<i>thou shouldst sit down.</i>
Il s'assiérait,	<i>he should sit down.</i>
Nous nous assiérions,	<i>we should sit down.</i>
Vous vous assiérez,	<i>you should sit down.</i>
Ils s'assiéraient,	<i>they should sit down.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Assieds-toi,	<i>sit down (thou.)</i>
Asseyons-nous,	<i>let us sit down.</i>
Asseyez-vous,	<i>sit down (you.)</i>

PRESENT.

Que je m'asseie,	<i>that I may sit down.</i>
Que tu t'asseies,	<i>that thou mayst sit down.</i>
Qu'il s'asseie,	<i>that he may sit down.</i>
Que nous nous asseyions,	<i>that we may sit down.</i>
Que vous vous asseyiez,	<i>that you may sit down.</i>
Qu'ils s'asseient,	<i>that they may sit down.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je m'assisse,	<i>that I might sit down.</i>
Que tu t'assisseyes,	<i>that thou mightst sit down.</i>
Qu'il s'assît,	<i>that he might sit down.</i>
Que nous nous assissions,	<i>that we might sit down.</i>
Que vous vous assissiez,	<i>that you might sit down.</i>
Qu'ils s'assissent,	<i>that they might sit down.</i>

N.B. The Compound Tenses of this verb are formed like all those of reflective verbs and some neuter verbs, by prefixing the Auxiliary verb *Etre*, to their past participle.

CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERB

Y AVOIR, THERE TO BE.

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	<i>Y avoir,</i>	<i>Pres. Participle, Y ayant,</i>
	<i>There to be.</i>	<i>there being.</i>

AFFIRMATIVELY. INTERROGATIVELY. NEGATIVELY.

<i>Ind. Pres.</i>	<i>Il y a,</i>	<i>y a-t-il ?</i>	<i>il n'y a pas,</i>
	<i>There is,</i>	<i>is there ?</i>	<i>there is not.</i>
	<i>There are.</i>	<i>are there ?</i>	<i>there are not.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Il y avait,</i>	<i>y avait-il ?</i>	<i>il n'y avait pas,</i>
	<i>There was,</i>	<i>was there ?</i>	<i>there was not.</i>
	<i>There were.</i>	<i>were there ?</i>	<i>there were not.</i>
<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Il y eut,</i>	<i>y eut-il ?</i>	<i>il n'y eut pas,</i>
	<i>There was,</i>	<i>was there ?</i>	<i>there was not.</i>
	<i>There were.</i>	<i>were there ?</i>	<i>there were not.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Il y aura,</i>	<i>y aura-t-il ?</i>	<i>il n'y aura pas,</i>
	<i>There will be.</i>	<i>will there be ?</i>	<i>there will not be.</i>
<i>Cond. Pres.</i>	<i>Il y aurait,</i>	<i>y aurait-il ?</i>	<i>il n'y aurait pas,</i>
	<i>There would be.</i>	<i>would there be ?</i>	<i>there would not be.</i>
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>Qu'il y ait,</i>		<i>qu'il n'y ait pas,</i>
	<i>That there may be.</i>		<i>that there may not be.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Qu'il y eût,</i>		<i>qu'il n'y eût pas,</i>
	<i>That there might be</i>		<i>that ther: might not be.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES OF *Y AVOIR*.

<i>Infin. Past,</i>	Y avoir eu,	<i>there to have been.</i>
<i>Part. Past,</i>	Y ayant eu,	<i>there having been.</i>
<i>Pret. Indef.,</i>	Il y a eu,	<i>there has or have been.</i>
<i>Plup.,</i>	Il y avait eu,	<i>there had been.</i>
<i>Pret. Ant.,</i>	Il y eut eu,	<i>there had been.</i>
<i>Past. Fut.,</i>	Il y aura eu,	<i>there will have been.</i>
<i>Cond. Past,</i>	Il y aurait eu,	<i>there would have been.</i>
<i>Subj. Past,</i>	Qu'il ait eu,	<i>that there may have been.</i>
<i>Subj. Plup.,</i>	Qu'il y eût eu,	<i>that there might have been.</i>

CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERB

FALLOIR, TO BE NECESSARY.(Corresponding to the English verb *Must.*)

<i>Inf. Present,</i>	Falloir,	<i>to be necessary.</i>
<i>Past. Participle,</i>	Fallu,	<i>been necessary.</i>
<i>Ind. Pres.,</i>	Il faut,	<i>it is necessary.</i>
" <i>Imp.,</i>	Il fallait,	<i>it was necessary.</i>
" <i>Pret.,</i>	Il fallut,	<i>it was necessary.</i>
" <i>Fut.,</i>	Il fardra,	<i>it will be necessary.</i>
<i>Cond. Pres.,</i>	Il faudrait,	<i>it would be necessary.</i>
<i>Subj. Pres.,</i>	Qu'il faille,	<i>that it may be necessary.</i>
" <i>Imp.,</i>	Qu'il fallût,	<i>that it might be necessary.</i>

N. B. The compound Tenses of this verb are conjugated with *Avoir*, in the third person singular only; thus,

Preterit Indefinite, Il a fallu, *it has been necessary.*
 &c., &c., &c., &c.

Remark 1.—The impersonal verb *Il faut* is followed by the subjunctive mood, the present tense of the subjunctive being used after the present, *Il faut*, and the future, *Il faudra*; and the preterit of the subjunctive after the other tenses of *Il faut*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>I must be,</i>	Il faut que je sois.
<i>Thou must be,</i>	Il faut que tu sois.
<i>He must be,</i>	Il faut qu'il soit.
<i>We must be,</i>	Il faut que nous soyons.
<i>You must be,</i>	Il faut que vous soyez.
<i>They must be,</i>	Il faut qu'ils soient.

<i>I must not</i>	{	<i>go out.</i>	Il ne faut pas { que je sorte. que tu sortes. que mon frère sorte.
<i>Thou must not</i>			
<i>My brother must not</i>			
<i>Must we</i>	{	<i>go out?</i> Faut-il { que nous sortions ? que vous sortiez ? que les garçons sortent ?	{ que nous sortions ? que vous sortiez ? que les garçons sortent ?
<i>Must you</i>			
<i>Must the boys</i>			
<i>Must I not</i>	{	<i>come?</i> Ne faut-il pas { que je vienne ? qu'elle vienne ? que mes sœurs viennent ?	{ que je vienne ? qu'elle vienne ? que mes sœurs viennent ?
<i>Must she not</i>			
<i>Must not my sisters</i>			
<i>It is necessary for me to go out.</i>			Il faut que je sorte.
<i>It was necessary for me to go out.</i>			Il fallait que je sortisse.
<i>It will be necessary for me to go.</i>			Il faudra que j'aille.
<i>It would be necessary for me to go.</i>			Il faudrait que j'allasse.

Remark 2.—*Must have* may be expressed thus :

<i>I must have money,</i>	Il me faut de l'argent.
<i>Thou must have books,</i>	Il te faut des livres.
<i>My brother must have books,</i>	Il faut des livres à mon frère.
<i>It will be necessary for me to have books,</i>	Il me faudra des livres.
<i>It was necessary for us to have money,</i>	Il nous faillait de l'argent.
<i>It would be necessary for you to have friends,</i>	Il vous faudrait des amis.
<i>You will want friends,</i>	Il vous faudra des amis.

CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERB

PLEUVOIR, TO RAIN.

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.,</i>	Pleuvoir,	<i>to rain.</i>
<i>Pres. Part.,</i>		Pleuvant,	<i>raining.</i>
<i>Past Part.,</i>		Plu,	<i>rained.</i>
<i>Ind. Pres.,</i>		Il pleut,	<i>it rains.</i>
" <i>Imp.,</i>		Il pleuvait,	<i>it was raining.</i>
" <i>Pret.,</i>		Il plut,	<i>it rained.</i>
" <i>Fut.,</i>		Il pleuvra,	<i>it will rain.</i>
<i>Cond. Pres.,</i>		Il pleuvrait,	<i>it would rain.</i>
<i>Sub. Pres.,</i>		Qu'il pluive,	<i>that it may rain.</i>
" <i>Imp.,</i>		Qu'il plût,	<i>that it might rain.</i>

N.B. The Compound Tenses of this verb are formed with *Avoir*; as,

Preterit Indefinite, Il a plu,
&c., &c., *it has rained*
&c., &c.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES	INDICATIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST DEFINITE
8. ACQUÉRIR, <i>to acquire.</i> aux. avoir	acquéraut acquis, f. e. .	j'acquiers tu acquiers il acquiert n. acquérons v. acquérez i. acquièrent	j'acquérais tu acquérais il acquérait n. acquérons v. acquérez i. acquiéraient	j'acquis tu acquis il acquit n. acquîmes v. acquîtes ils acquirent
9. ALLER, <i>to go.</i> aux. être	allant allé, f. e.	je vais tu vas il va n. allons v. allez ils vont	j'allais tu allais il allait n. allions v. alliez ils allaient	j'allai tu allas il alla n. allâmes v. allâtes i. allèrent
10. ASSAILLIR, <i>to assault.</i> . aux. avoir	assaillant assailli, f. e.	j'assaille tu assailles il assaille n. assaillons v. assaillez ils assaillent	j'assaillais tu assaillais il assaillait n. assaillions v. assailliez i. assaillaient	j'assaillis tu assaillis il assaillit n. assaillîmes v. assaillîtes i. assaillirent
11. BATTRE, <i>to beat.</i> aux. avoir	battant battu, f. e.	je bats tu bats il bat n. battons v. battez ils battent	je battais tu battais il battait n. battions v. battiez i. battaient	je battis tu battis il battit n. battimes v. battîtes i. battirent
12. BOUILLIR, <i>to boil.</i> aux. avoir	bonillant bonilli, f. e.	je bouis tu bouis il bout n. bouillons v. bouillez ils bouillent	je bouillais tu bouillais il bouillait n. bouillions v. bouilliez i. bouillaient	je bouillis tu bouillis il bouillit n. bouillîmes v. bouillîtes i. bouillirent
13. BOIRE, <i>to drink.</i> aux. avoir	buvant bu, f. e.	je bois tu bois il boit n. buvons v. buvez i. boivent	je buvais tu buvais il buvait n. buvions v. buviez i. buvaient	je bus tu bus il but n. bûmes v. bûtes i. burent
14. CONCLURE, <i>to conclude.</i> aux. avoir	concluant conclu, f. e.	je conclus tu conclus il conclut n. concluons v. concluez i. concluent	je conclusais tu conclusais il concluait n. conclusions v. conclusiez i. conclusaient	je conclus tu conclus il conclut n. conclusîmes v. conclusîtes i. conclusirent
15. CONFIRE, <i>to preserve.</i> aux. avoir	confisant confit, f. e.	je confis tu confis il confit n. confisons v. confisez ils confisent	je confisais tu confisais il confisait n. confusions v. confisez i. confisaient	je confis tu confis il confit n. confimes v. confîtes ils confirent
16. CONNAÎTRE <i>to know.</i> aux. avoir.	connaissant connu, f. e.	je connais tu connais il connaît n. connaissons v. connaissez i. connaissent	je connaissais tu connaissais il connaissait n. connaissance v. connaissancez i. connaissaient	je connus tu connus il connut n. connîmes v. connîtes i. connurent

FUTURE.	CONDITIONAL	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERFECT.
j'acquerrai	j'acquerraïs		j'acquiére	j'acquisse
tu acquerras	tu acquerraïs		tu acquières	tu acquisses
il acquerra	il acquerraït	acquiërs	il acquière	il acquit
n. acquerrons	n. acquerrions	acquérions	n. acquérions	n. acquissions
v. acquerez	v. acquerriez	acquérez	v. aequeriez	v. acquissiez
i. acquerront	i. acquerraient		i. acquièrent	i. acquissent
j'irai	j'irais		j'aïlle	j'allasse
tu iras	tu irais		tu ailles	tu allasses
il ira	il irait	va	il aille	il allât
n. irons	n. irions	allous	n. allions	n. allassions
v. irez	v. iriez	allez	v. alliez	v. allassiez
ils iront	ils iraient		i. aillent	i. allassent
j'assaillirai	j'assaillirais		j'assaille	j'assaillisse
tu assailliras	t. assaillirais		tu assailles	tu assaillisses
il assaillira	i. assaillirait	assaille	il assaille	il assaillit
n. assaillirons	n. assaillirions	assaillons	n. assaillions	n. assaillissions
v. assaillirez	v. assailliriez	assaillez	v. assailliez	v. assaillisiez
i. assailliront	i. assailliraient		i. assaillent	i. assaillissent
je battrai	je battrais		je batte	je battisse
tu battras	tu battrais		tu battes	tu battises
il battra	il battrait	bats	il batte	il battit
n. battrons	n. battrions	battons	n. battions	n. battissions
v. batrez	v. battriez	battez	v. battez	v. battiszies
ils battront	ils battraien		i. battent	i. battissent
je bouillirai	je bouillirais		je bouille	je bouillisse
tu bouilliras	tu bouillirais		tu bouilles	tu bouillisses
il bouillira	il bouillirait	bous	il bouille	il bouillit
n. bouillirons	n. bouillirions	bouillons	n. bouillions	n. bouillissions
v. bouillirez	v. bouilliriez	bouillez	v. bouilliez	v. bouillissiez
i. bouilliront	i. bouilliraient		i. bouillent	i. bouillissent
je boirai	je boirais		je boive	je busse
tu boiras	tu boirais		tu boives	tu busses
il boira	il boirait	bois	il boive	il hût
n. boirons	n. boirions	buvous	n. buvions	n. bussions
v. boirez	v. boiriez	buvez	v. buviez	v. bussiez
ils boiront	ils boiraient		i. boivent	i. bussent
je conclurai	je conclurais		je conclue	je conclusse
tu concluras	t. conclurais		tu conclues	tu conclusses
il conclura	i. conclurait	conclus	il conclue	il conclút
n. conclurons	n. conclurions	concluons	n. concluions	n. conclusions
v. conclurez	v. concluriez	concluez	v. concluez	v. conclusiez
i. concluront	i. concluraient		i. conclucut	i. conclussent
je confirai	je confirais		je confise	je confisse
tu confiras	tu confirais		tu confises	tu confisses
il confira	il confirait	confis	il confise	il conïit
n. confirons	n. confirions	confisons	n. confissons	n. confissions
v. confirez	v. confiriez	confisez	v. confisiez	v. confissiez
ils confront	i. confrontaient		i. confisent	i. confissent
je connaîtrai	je connaîtrais		je connaisse	je connusse
tu connaîtras	t. connaîtrais		tu connaisse	tu connusses
il connaîtra	il connaîtrait	connais	il connaisse	il connût
n. connaîtrons	n. connaîtrions	connaissons	n. connaissons	n. connussions
v. connaîtrez	v. connaîtriez	connaissez	v. connaissez	v. connussiez
i. connaîtront	i. connaîtraient		i. connaissent	i. connussent

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST DEFINITE.
17. COUDRE, <i>to sew.</i> aux. avoir	cousant cousu, <i>f. e.</i>	je couds tu couds il coud n. cousons v. cosez ils cousent	je cousais tu cousais il cousait n. cousions v. cousiez ils couisaient	je cousis tu cousis il cousit n. cousimes v. cousites i. cousirent
18. COURIR, <i>to run.</i> aux. avoir	courant couru,	je cours tu cours il court n. courons v. courez ils courent	je courais tu courais il courait n. courions v. couriez ils couraient	je cours tu cours il courut n. courûmes v. courûtes i. coururent
19. CRAINdre, <i>to fear.</i>	craignant craint, <i>f. e.</i>	je crains &c.	je craignais &c.	je craignis &c.
20. CROIRE, <i>to believe.</i> aux. avoir	croyant cru, <i>f. e.</i>	je crois tu crois il croi n. croyons v. croyez ils croient	je croyais tu croyais il croyait n. croyions v. croyiez ils croyaient	je crus tu crus il crut n. crûmes v. crûtes i. crurent
21. CROÎTRE, <i>to grow.</i> aux. avoir & être	croissant crû, <i>f. e.</i>	je crois tu crois il croit n. croissons v. croissez ils croissent	je croissais tu croissais il croissait n. croissons v. croissiez ils croissaient	je crûs tu crûs il crût n. crûmes v. crûtes
22. CUEILLIR, <i>to gather.</i> aux. avoir	cueillant cueilli, <i>f. e.</i>	je cueille tu cueilles il cueille n. cueillons v. cueillez ils cueillent	je cueillais tu cueillais il cueillait n. cueillions v. cueilliez ils cueillaient	je cueillis tu cueillis il cueillit n. cueillimes v. cueillites i. cueillirent
23. DIRE. <i>to say</i> aux. avoir	disant dit, <i>f. e.</i>	je dis tu dis il dit n. disons v. dites ils disent	je disais tu disais il disait n. disions v. disiez ils disaient	je dis tu dis il dit n. dîmes v. dites ils dirent
24. DORMIR, <i>to sleep.</i> aux. avoir	dormant dormi, <i>f. e.</i>	je dors tu dors il dort n. dormons v. dormez ils dorment	je dormais tu dormais il dormait n. dormions v. dormiez ils dormaient	je dormis tu dormis il dormit n. dormimes v. dormites i. dormirent
25. ÉCRIRE, <i>to write.</i> aux. avoir	écrivant écrit, <i>f. e.</i>	j'écris tu écris il écrit n. écrivons v. écrivez ils écrivent	j'écrivais tu écrivais il écrivait n. écrivions v. écriviez ils écrivaient	j'écrivis tu écrivis il écrivit n. écrivimes v. écrivites i. écrivirent
26. ENVOYER, <i>to send.</i> aux. avoir	envoyant envoyé, <i>f. e.</i>	j'envoie tu envoies il envoie n. envoyons v. envoyez ils envoient	j'envoyais tu envoyais il envoyait n. envoyions v. envoyiez ils envoyaien	j'envoyaï tu envoyas il envoya n. envoyâmes v. envoyâtes ils envoyèrent

FUTURE.	CONDITIONAL	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERFECT.
je coudrai	je coudrais		je cose	je cousisse
tu coudras	tu coudrais		tu couses	tu coussises
il coudra	il coudrait	couds	il cose	il coust
n. coudrons	n. coudrions	cousons	n. cousins	n. coussions
v. coudrez	v. coudriez	cousez	v. cousiez	v. consissiez
ils coudront	ils coudraient		i. cousent	ils coussissent
je courrai	je courrais		je courre	je courusse
tu courras	tu courrais		tu courres	tu courusses
il courra	il courrait	cours	il courre	il courût
n. courrons	n. courrions	courrons	n. courrions	n. courussions
v. courrez	v. courriez	courrez	v. courriez	v. courussiez
ils courront	i. courraient		ils courrent	ils courrissent
je craindrai	je craindrais	crains	je craigne	je craignisse
&c.	&c.		&c.	&c.
je croirai	je croirais		je croie	je crusse
tu croiras	tu croirais		tu croies	tu crusses
il croira	il croirait	crois	il croie	il crût
n. croirons	n. croirions	croyons	n. croyions	n. crussions
v. croirez	v. croiriez	croyez	v. croyiez	v. crussiez
ils croiront	i. croiraient		ils croient	i. crussent
je croitrai	je croitrais		je croisse	je crûsse
tu croiras	tu croitrais		tu croisses	tu crûsses
il croitra	il croîtrait	crois	il croisse	il crût
n. croirons	n. croirions	croissons	n. croissons	n. crussions
v. croirez	v. croiriez	croissez	v. croisiez	v. crussiez
ils croiront	i. croîtraient		ils croissent	i. crussent
je cueillerai	je cueillerais		je cueille	je cueillisse
tu cueilleras	tu cueillerais		tu cueilles	tu cueillisses
il cueillera	il cueillerait	cueille	il cueille	il cueillit
n. cueillerons	n. cueillerions	cueillons	n. cueillions	n. cueillissions
v. cueillerez	v. cucilleriez	cueillez	v. cueilliez	v. cueillissiez
i. cueilleront	i. cuilleraint		i. cueillent	i. cueillissent
je dirai	je dirais		je dise	je disse
tu diras	tu dirais		tu dises	tu disses
il dira	il dirait	dis	il dise	il dit
n. dirons	n. dirions	disons	n. disions	n. dissions
v. direz	v. diriez	dites	v. disiez	v. dissiez
ils diront	ils diraient		ils disent	ils dissent
je dormirai	je dormirais		je dorme	je dormisse
tu dormiras	tu dormirais		tu dormes	tu dormisses
il dormira	il dormirait	dors	il dorme	il dormît
n. dormirons	n. dormirions	dormous	n. dormions	n. dormissions
v. dormirez	v. dormiriez	dormez	v. dormiez	v. dormissiez
i. dormiront	i. dormiraient		ils dorment	ils dormissent
j'écrirai	j'écrirais		j'écrive	j'écrivisse
tu écriras	tu écrirais		tu écrives	tu écrivisses
il écrira	il écrirait	écris	il écrive	il écrivit
n. écrirons	n. écririons	écrivous	n. écrivions	n. écrivissions
v. écrirez	v. écririez	écrivez	v. écriviez	v. écrivissiez
ils écriront	ils écriraient		ils écrivent	ils écrivissent
j'enverrai	j'enverrais		j'envoie	j'envoyasse
tu enverras	tu enverrais	envoie	tu envoies	tu envoyasses
il enverra	il enverrait	envoyons	il envoie	il envoyât
n. enverrons	n. enverrions	envoyez	n. envoyions	n. envoyassions
v. enverrez	v. enverriez		v. envoyiez	v. envoyassiez
ls enverront	ls enverraient		ils envoient	. envoyassent

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST DEFINITE.
27. FAIRE, <i>to do, to make</i> aux. avoir	faisant fait, f. e.	je fais tu fais il fait n. faisons v. faites ils font	je faisais tu faisais il faisait n. faisions v. faisez ils faisaient	je fis tu fis il fit n. fîmes v. fîtes ils firent
28. FUIR, <i>to flee</i> aux. avoir	fuyant fui	je fuis tu fuis il fuit n. fuyous v. fuyez ils fuient	je fuyaïs tu fuyaïs il fuyaït n. fuyions v. fuyiez ils fuyaient	je fuis tu fuis il fuit n. fûmes v. fûtes ils fuirent
29. HAÎR, <i>to hate</i> aux. avoir	haïssant haï, f. e.	je hais tu hais il hait n. haïssons v. haïssez ils haïssent	je haïssais tu haïssais il haïssait n. haïssions v. haïssez ils haïssaient	je haïs tu haïs il haït n. haïmes v. haïtes ils haïrent
30. JOINDRE, <i>to join</i>	joignant joint, f. e.	je joins &c.	je joignais &c.	je joignis &c.
31. LIRE, <i>to read</i> aux. avoir	lisant lu, f. e.	je lis tu lis il lit n. lisons v. lisez ils lisent	je lisais tu lisais il lisait n. lisions v. lisez ils lisaien	je lus tu lus il lut n. lîmes v. lûtes ils lurent
32. LUIRE, <i>to shine</i>	luisant lui,	je luis &c.	je luisais &c.	none
33. MAUDIRE, <i>to curse</i> aux. avoir	maudissant maudit, f. e.	je maudis tu maudis il maudit n. maudissons v. maudissez i. maudissent	je maudissais tu maudissais il maudissait n. maudissions v. maudissiez i. maudissaient	je maudis like DIRE
34. MENTIR, <i>to lie</i>	mentant menti	je mens &c.	je mentais &c.	je mentis &c.
35. METTRE, <i>to put</i> aux. avoir	mettant mis, f. e.	je mets tu mets il met n. mettons v. mettez ils mettent	je mettais tu mettais il mettait n. mettions v. mettiez ils mettaient	je mis tu mis il mit n. mîmes v. mîtes ils mirent
36. MOUDRE, <i>to grind</i> aux. avoir.	moulant moulu, f. e.	je mouds tu mouds il moud n. moulons v. moulez ils moulent	je moulaïs tu moulaïs il moulait n. mouliens v. moulez ils moulaient	je moulus tu moulus il moulut n. mouliens v. moulates ils moulurent
37. MOURIR, <i>to die</i> aux. être	mourant mort, f. e.	je meurs tu meurs il meurt n. mourons v. mourez ils meurent	je mourais tu mourais il mourait n. mourions v. mouriez ils mouraient	je mourus tu mourus il mourut n. mourîmes v. mourûtes ils moururent

FUTURE.	CONDITIONAL	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERFECT.
je ferai	je ferais		je fasse	je fisse
tu feras	tu ferais		tu fasses	tu fisses
Il fera	il ferait	fais	il fasse	il fit
n. ferons	n. ferions	faisons	n. fassions	n. fissions
v.erez	v.eriez	faites	v. fassiez	v. fissiez
ils feront	ils feraint		ils fassent	i. fissent
je fuirai	je fuirais		je fuie	je fuisse
tu fuiras	tu fuirais		tu fuires	tu fuisses
il fuitra	il fuitrait	fuis	il fuie	il fuît
n. fuirons	n. fuirions	fuyons	n. fuyious	n. fuissions
v. fuirez	v. fuiriez	fuyez	v. fuyiez	v. fuissiez
ils fuiront	ils fuiraient		ils fuent	ils fuissent
je hâïrai	je hâïrais		je hâisse	je hâisse
tu hâïras	tu hâïrais		tu hâisses	tu hâisses
il hâïra	il hâïrait	hais	il hâisse	il hâit
n. hâïrons	n. hâïrions	haïssons	n. haïssions	n. haïssions
v. hâïrez	v. hâïriez	haïssez	v. haïssiez	v. haïssiez
ils hâïront	ils hâïraient		ils hâissent	ils hâissent
je joindrai	je joindrais	joins	je joigne	je joignisse
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
je lirai	je lirais		je lise	je lusse
tu liras	tu lirais		tu lises	tu lusses
il lira	il lirait	lis	il lise	il lût
n. lirons	n. lirions	lisons	n. lisions	n. lussions
v. lirez	v. liriez	lisez	v. lisiez	v. lussiez
ils liront	ils liraient		ils lisent	ils lusent
je luirai	je luirais	none	je luise	none
&c.			&c.	
je mandirai	je maudirais	maudis	je maudisse	je mandisse
like DIRE	like DIRE	maudissons	tu maudissons	like DIRE
		maudissez	il maudisse	
			n. maudissons	
			v. maudissiez	
			i. mandissent	
je mentirai	je mentirais	mens	je mente	je mentisse
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
je mettrai	je mettrais		je mette	je misse
tu mettras	tu mettrais		tu mettes	tu misses
il mettra	il mettrait	mets	il mette	il mît
n. mettrons	n. mettrions	mettons	n. mettions	n. missions
v. mettrez	v. mettriez	mettez	v. mettiez	v. missiez
ils mettront	ils mettraient		ils mettent	ils missent
je moudrai	je moudrais		je moule	je moulusse
tu moudras	tu moudrais		tu moules	tu moulusses
il moudra	il moudrait	mouds	il moule	il moulât
n. moudrons	n. moudrions	moulons	n. mouliions	n. moullussions
v. moudrez	v. moudriez	moulez	v. mouliez	v. moullusiez
ils moudront	ils moudraient		ils moulent	ils moulusseut
je mourrai	je mourrais		je meure	je mourusse
tu mourras	tu mourrais		tu meures	tu mourusses
il mourra	il mourrait	meurs	il meure	il mourût
n. mourrons	n. mourrious	mourons	n. mourions	n. mourussions
v. mourrez	v. mourriez	moureuz	v. mouriez	v. mourussiez
ils mourront	ils mourraient		ils meurent	ils mourussent

INFINITIVE.	PARTIC. PLES.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST DEFINITE.
38. MOUVOIR, <i>to move</i> aux. avoir	mouvant mu, f.e.	je meus tu meus il meut n. mouvons v. mouvez ils meuvent	je mouvais tu mouvais il mouvait n. mouvions v. mouvicz i. mouvaient	je mus tu mus il mut n. mûmes v. mûtes i. murent
39. NAITRE, <i>to be born</i> aux. être	naissant né, f.e.	je nais tu nais il naît n. naissions v. naissez ils naissent	je naissais tu naissais il naissait n. naissions v. naissiez i. naissaient	je naquis tu naquis il naquit n. naquîmes v. naquites i. naquirent
40. OFFRIR, <i>to offer</i>	offrant offert, f.e.	j'offre <i>see OUVRIR</i>	j'offrais &c.	j'offris &c.
41. OUVRIRE, <i>to open</i> aux. avoir	ouvrant ouvert, f.e.	j'ouvre tu ouvres il ouvre n. ouvrons v. ouvrez ils ouvrent	j'ouvrais tu ouvrais il ouvrait n. ouvriions v. ouvriez i. ouvraient	j'ouvris tu ouvris il ouvrit n. ouvrîmes v. ouvrîtes ils ouvrirent
42. PAITRE, <i>to graze</i> aux. avoir <i>defective.</i>	paissant pû	je pais tu pais il paît n. païsons v. païssez ils païssent	je païsais tu païsais il païsait n. païssions v. païsiez i. païsaient	none
43. PEINDRE, <i>to paint</i>	peignant peint, f.c.	je peins &c.	je peignais &c.	je peignis &c.
44. PLAIRE, <i>to please</i> aux. avoir	plaisant plu	je plâis tu plâis il plâit n. plâisons v. plâisez ils plâisent	je plaisais tu plaisais il plaisait n. plâisions v. plâisez i. plaisaient	je plus tu plus il plut n. plûmes v. plûtes ils plurent
45. POURVOIR, <i>to provide</i> aux. avoir	pourvoyant pourvu, f.e.	je pourvois tu pourvois il pourvoit n. pourvoyons v. pourvoyez i. pourvoient	je pourvoyais t. pourvoyais i. pourvoyait n. pourvoyions v. pourvoyiez i. pourvoyâient	je pourvus tu pourvus il pourvut n. pourvûmes v. pourvûtes ils pourvurent
46. POURVOIR, (se) <i>to provide</i>	se pourvoyant pourvu, f.e.	je me pourvois &c.	je me pourr. &c. [voyais	je me pourvus &c.
47. PRENDRE, <i>to take</i> aux. avoir	prenant pris, f.e.	je prends tu prends il prend n. prenons v. prenez ils prennent	je prenais tu prenais il prenait n. prenions v. preniez i. prenaient	je pris tu pris il prît n. prîmes v. prîtes ils prîrent
48. PRÉDIRE, <i>to predict</i>	prédisant prédit, f.e.	je prédis vous prédissez	je prédisais <i>like DIRE</i>	je prélis &c.
49. PRÉVALOIR <i>to prevail</i>	prévalant prévalu	je prévaux <i>see VALOIR</i>	je prévalais &c.	je prévalus &c.
50. PRÉVOIR, <i>to foresee</i>	prévoyant prévu	je prévois <i>like VOIR</i>	je prévoyais <i>like VOIR</i>	je prévis <i>like VOIR</i>

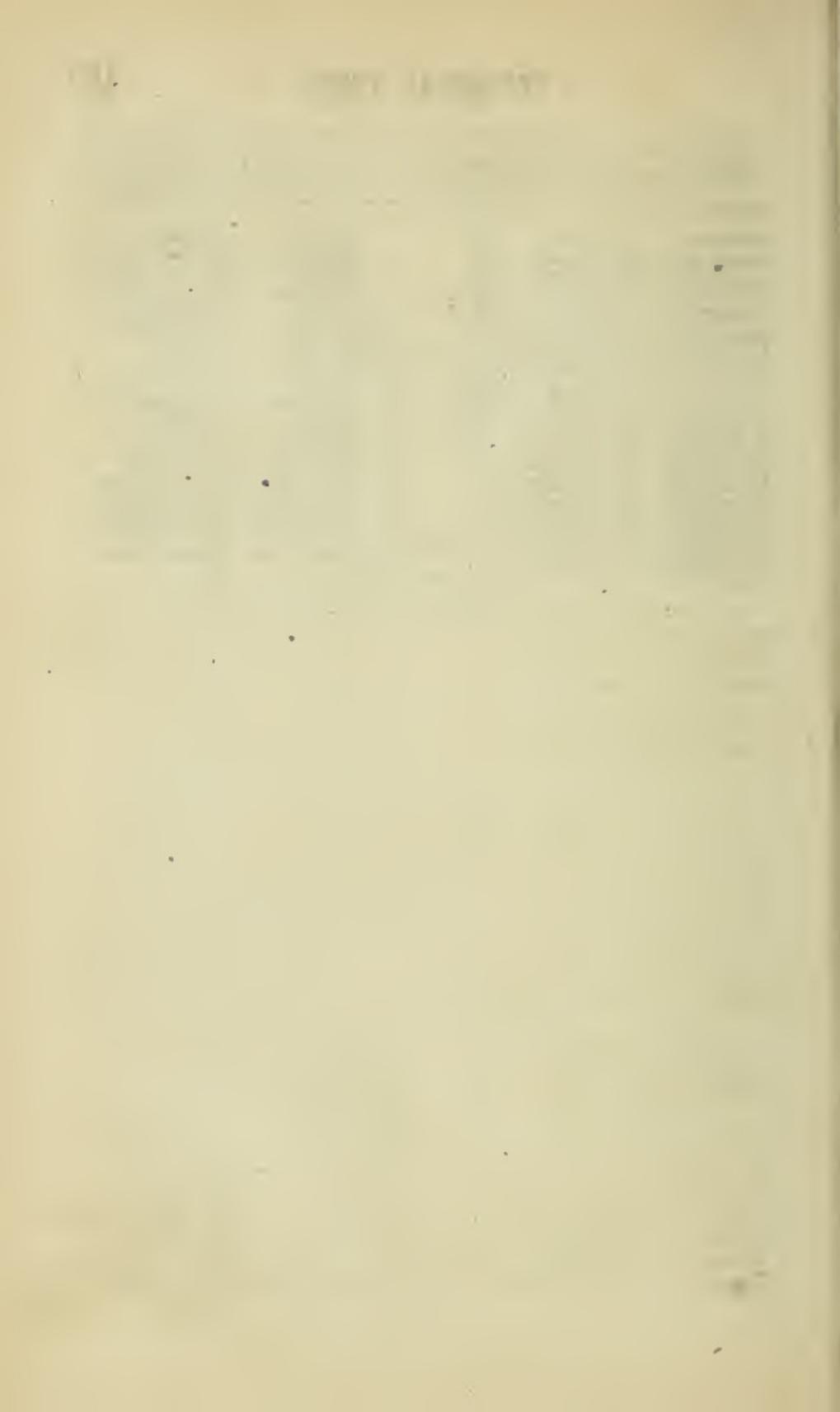
FUTURE.	CONDITIONAL	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERFECT.
je mouvrai	je mouvrais		je meuve	je musse
tu mouvras	tu mouvrais		tu meuves	tu musses
il mouvra	il mouvrait	meus	il meuve	il mût
n. mouvrons	n. mouvrons	mouvons	n. mouvions	n. mussions
v. mouvrez	v. mouvriez	mouvez	v. mouviez	v. mussiez
i. mouvront	i. mouvraient		i. meuvent	ils mussent
je naîtrai	je naîtrais		je naisse	je naquisse
tu naîtras	tu naîtrais		tu naisses	tu naquisses
il naîtra	il naîtrait	nais	i! naisse	il naquît
n. naîtrons	n. naîtrions	naissions	n. naissions	n. naquissions
v. naîtrez	v. naîtriez	naissez	v. naissiez	v. naquissiez
ils naîtront	ils naîtraient		i. naissent	i. naquissent
j'offrirai	j'offrirais	offre	j'offre	j'offrisse
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
j'ouvrirai	j'ouvrirais		j'ouvre	j'ouvrisse
tu ouvriras	tu ouvrirais		tu ouvres	tu ouvrisse
il ouvrira	il ouvrirait	ouvre	il ouvre	il ouvrît
n. ouvrirons	n. ouvririons	ouvrons	n. ouvrions	n. ouvrissions
v. ouvrirez	v. ouvririez	ouvrez	v. ouvriez	v. ouvrissiez
ils ouvriront	ils ouvriraient		i. ouvrent	i. ouvrissent
je paîtrai	je paîtrais		je paisse	
tu paîtras	tu paîtrais		tu pâsses	
il paîtra	il paîtrait	pâis	il pâisse	
n. paîtrons	n. paîtrions	pâissons	n. pâssions	
v. paîtrez	v. paîtriez	pâissez	v. pâssiez	
ils paîtront	i. paîtraient		i. pâissent	
je peindrai	je peindrais	peins	je peigne	je peignisse
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
je plairai	je plairais		je plaise	je plusse
tu plairas	tu plairais		tu plaises	tu plusses
il plaira	il plairait	plais	il plaise	il plût
n. plairons	n. plairions	plaisons	n. plaisions	n. plussions
v. plairez	v. plairez	plaisez	v. plaisiez	v. plussiez
ils plairont	ils plairaint		i. plaisent	i. plussent
je pourvoirai	je pourvoirais		je pourvoie	je pourvusse
t. pourvoiras	tu pourvoirais		tu pourvoies	tu pourvusse
il pourvoira	il pourvoirait	pourvois	il pourvoie	il pourvût
n. pourvoirons	npourvoirions	pourvoyons	n. pourvoyions	n. pourvussions
v. pourvoirez	v. pourvoiriez	pourvoyez	v. pourvoyiez	v. pourvussiez
i. pourvoiront	pourvoiraient		i. pourvoient	i. pourvussent
je me pour-	je me pour-		je me pour-	je me pourvusse
[voirai]	[voirais]	pourvois-toi	[voie]	
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	
je prendrai	je prendrais		je prenne	je prisse
tu prendras	tu prendrais		tu preunes	tu prisses
il prendra	il prendrait	prends	il prenne	il prît
n. prendrons	n. prendrions	prenons	n. prenions	n. prissions
v. prendrez	v. prendriez	prenez	v. preniez	v. prissiez
ils prendront	i. prendraient		ils prennent	i. prissent
je prédirai	je prédirais	prédis	je prédisse	je prédisse
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
je prévaudrai	j. prévaudrais	prévaux	je prévale	je prévalusse
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
je prévoirai	je prévoirais	préviens	je prévoie	je prévisse
likePOURVOIR	likePOURVOIR		like VOIR	like VOIR

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST DEFINITE.
51. RÉDUIRE, <i>to reduce</i>	réduisant réduit, f. e.	je réduis &c.	je réduisais &c.	je réduisis &c.
52. RÉSOUTRE, <i>4. to resolve</i>	résolvant résolu, résous	je résous &c.	je résolvais &c.	je résolus &c.
53. RIRE, <i>to laugh</i>	riant ri	je ris tu ris il rit n. rions v. riez	je riais tu riais il riait n. riions v. riiez	je ris tu ris il rit n. rimes v. rites
54. ROMPRE <i>to break</i>	rompant rompu, f. e.	ils rient je romps tu romps il rompt n. rompons v. rompez	ils riaient je rompais tu rompais il rompait n. rompions v. rompiez	ils rirent je rompis tu rompis il rompit n. rompîmes v. rompîtes
aux. avoir		ils rompent	ils rompaient	ils rompirent
55. SAVOIR, <i>to know</i>	sachant su, f. e.	je sais tu sais il sait n. savons v. savez	je savais tu savais il savait n. savions v. saviez	je sus tu sus il sut n. sèmes v. sûtes
aux. avoir		ils savent	ils savaient	ils surent
56. SERVIR, <i>to serve</i>	servant servi, f. e.	je sers tu sers il sert n. servons v. servez	je servais tu servais il servait n. servions v. serviez	je servis tu servis il servit n. servîmes v. servîtes
aux. avoir		ils servent	ils servaient	ils servirent
57. SUIVRE, <i>to follow</i>	suivant suivi, f. e.	je suis tu suis il suit n. suivons v. suivez	je suivais tu suivais il suivait n. suivions v. suiviez	je suivis tu suivis il suivit n. suivîmes v. suivîtes
aux. avoir		ils suivent	ils suivaient	i. suivirent
58. TAIRE,(se) <i>to be silent</i>	se taisant tu, f. e.	je me tais <i>see PLAIRE</i>	je me taisais &c.	je me tus &c.
59. VAINCRE, <i>to vanquish</i>	vainquant vaincu, f. e.	je vaincs tu vaincs il vaine n. vainquons v. vainquez	je vainquais tu vainquais il vainquait n. vainquions v. vainquiez	je vainquis tu vainquis il vainquit n. vainquîmes v. vainquîtes
aux. avoir		ils vainquent	i. vainquaient	ils vainquirent
60. VALOIR, <i>to be worth</i>	valant valu	je valux tu vaux il vaut n. valons v. valcz	je valais tu valais il valait n. valions v. valiez	je valus tu valus il valut n. valâmes v. valûtes
aux. avoir		ils valent	ils valaient	i. valurent
61. VENIR, <i>to come</i>	venant venu, f. e.	je viens <i>see TENIR</i>	je venais &c.	je vins &c.
aux. être				
62. VÊTIR, <i>to clothe</i>	vêtant vêtu, f. e.	je vêts tu vêts il vêt n. vêtons v. vêtez	je vêtais tu vêtais il vêtait n. vêtions v. vêtiez	je vêtis tu vêtis il vêtît n. vêtîmes v. vêtîtes
aux. avoir		ils vêtent	ils vêtaient	ils vêtirent

FUTURE.	CONDITIONAL	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERFECT.
je réduirai &c.	je réduirais &c.	réduis &c.	je réduise &c.	je réduisisse &c.
je résoudrai &c.	je résoudrais &c.	résous &c.	je résolve &c.	je résolusse &c.
je rirai	je rirais		je rie	je risse
tu riras	tu rirais		tu ries	tu risses
il rira	il rirait	ris	il rie	il rit
n. rirons	n. ririons	rions	n. riions	n. rissions
v. rirez	v. ririez	riez	v. riiez	v. rissiez
ils riront	i. riraient		ils rient	ils rissent
je romprai	je romprais		je rompe	je rompisse
tu rompras	tu romprais		tu rompes	tu rompissez
il rompra	il romprait	romps	il rompe	il rompit
n. romprons	n. romprions	rompons	n. rompions	n. rompissions
v. romprez	v. rompriez	rompez	v. rompiez	v. rompissiez
i. rompront	ils rompraient		ils rompent	i. rompissent
je saurai	je saurais		je sache	je susse
tu sauras	tu saurais		tu saches	tu susses
il saura	il saurait	sache	il sache	il sût
n. saurons	n. saurions	sachons	n. sachions	n. sussions
v. saurez	v. sauriez	sachez	v. sachiez	v. sussiez
ils sauront	i. sauraint		ils sachent	ils sussent
je servirai	je servirais		je serve	je servisse
tu serviras	tu servirais		tu serves	tu servissee
il servira	il servirait	sers	il serve	il servit
n. servirons	n. servirions	servons	n. servions	n. servissons
v. servirez	v. serviriez	servez	v. serviez	v. servissiez
i. serviront	i. serviraient		i. servent	ils servissent
je suivrai	je suivrais		je suive	je suivisse
tu suivras	tu suivrais		tu suives	tu suivisses
il suivra	il suivrait	suis	il suive	il suivit
u. suivrons	u. suivrious	suivons	n. suivions	n. suivissons
v. suivrez	v. suivriez	suivez	v. suiviez	v. suivissiez
ils suivront	i. suivraient		ils suivent	ils suivissent
je me tairai &c.	je me tairais &c.	tais-toi &c.	je me taise &c.	je me tusse &c.
je vaincrai	je vaincras		je vainque	je vainquisse
tu vaincras	tu vaincras		tu vainques	tu vainquisses
n. vaincera	il vaincrait	vaines	il vainque	il vainquit
n. vaincerons	n. vaincrons	vainquons	n. vainquions	n. vainquissions
v. vaincrez	v. vaincriez	vainquez	v. vainquiez	v. vainquissiez
i. vaincront	i. vaincraient		i. vainquent	ils vainquissent
je vaudrai	je vaudrais		je vaille	je valusse
tu vaudras	tu vaudrais		tu vailles	tu valusses
il vaudra	il vaudrait	vaux	il vaille	il valût
n. vaudrons	n. vaudrions	valons	n. valions	n. valussions
v. vaudrez	v. vaudriez	valez	v. valiez	v. valussiez
ils vaudront	ils vaudraient		ils vaillent	ils valussent
je viendrai &c.	je viendrais &c.	viens &c.	je vienne &c.	je vinsse &c.
je vêtirai	je vêtirais		je vête	je vêtisse
tu vêtiras	tu vêtirais		tu vêtes	tu vêtisses
il vétira	il vêtirait	vêts	il vête	il vêtit
n. vêtirons	n. vêtirions	vêtons	n. vêtions	n. vêtissions
v. vêtirez	v. vêtiriez	vêtez	v. vêtez	v. vêtissiez
ils vêtiront	ils vêtiraient		ils vêtent	ils vêtissent

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST DEFINITE.
63. VIVRE, <i>to live</i> aux. avoir	vivant vécu,	je vis tu vis il vit n. vivons v. vivez ils vivent	je vivais tu vivais il vivait n. vivions v. viviez ils vivaient	je vécus tu vécus il vécut n. vécûmes v. vécûtes ils vécurent
64. VOIR, <i>to see</i> aux. avoir	voyant vu, f. e.	je vois tu vois il voit n. voyons v. voyez ils voient	je voyais tu voyais il voyait n. voyions v. voyiez ils voyaient	je vis tu vis il vit n. vîmes v. vîtes ils virent
65. VOULOIR, <i>to be willing</i> aux. avoir	voulant voulu	je veux tu veux il veut n. voulons v. voulez ils veulent	je voulais tu voulais il voulait n. voulions v. vouliez ils voulaient	je voulus tu voulus il voulut n. voulûmes v. voulûtes i. voulurent

FUTURE.	CONDITIONAL	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERFECT.
je vivrai	je vivrais		je vive	je vécusse
tu vivras	tu vivrais		tu vives	tu vécusses
il vivra	il vivrait	vis	il vive	il vécût
n. vivrons	n. vivrions	vivons	n. vivions	n. vécussions
v. vivrez	v. vivriez	vivez	v. viviez	v. vécussiez
ils vivront	i. vivraient		ils vivent	ils vécussent
je verrai	je verrais		je voie	je visse
tu verras	tu verrais		tu voies	tu visses
il verra	il verrait	vois	il voie	il vit
n. verrons	n. verriions	voyons	n. voyions	n. viussions
v. verrez	v. verriez	voyez	v. voyiez	v. vissiez
ils verront	ils verrraient		ils voient	ils vissent
je voudrai	je voudrais		je veuille	je voulusse
tu voudras	tu voudrais		tu veuilles	tu voulusses
il voudra	il voudrait		il veuille	il voulût
n. voudrons	n. voudrions		n. veuillions	n. voulussions
v. voudrez	v. voudriez	veuillez	v. veuilliez	v. voulussiez
ils voudront	i. voudraient		ils veuillent	ils voulussent



EASY NARRATIVES.

N.B. There is so much difference between the idioms of the English and French languages, that it is almost impossible for beginners to make really good translations into French. A few literal translations from the French are therefore added, to be re-translated into that language. Grammatical accuracy, merely, will be necessary to make them good French. The pupil will be obliged to use a French dictionary in translating the following anecdotes and narratives.

A poor man, who was a porter at Milan, found a bag in which there were two hundred crowns. He who had lost it, informed by a public advertisement, came to the boarding house where the porter worked, and having given good proof that the bag belonged to him, the porter returned it to him. Full of joy and gratitude, he offered to his benefactor twenty crowns, which the latter absolutely^a refused. He came down^b then to ten, then to five. But finding him always inexorable, "I have lost nothing," said he, in a tone of anger, throwing down^c his bag; " I have lost nothing, if you will not receive anything." The porter accepted five crowns, which he immediately^a gave to the poor.

^a See remark on Adverbs, page 96. ^b Came down, from, *se réduire.* ^c Down, *par terre.*

One day when(*que*) the dauphin, the father of Louis the Sixteenth, was hunting with the king in the environs of Compiègne, his coachman wished to cross a piece of ground, where the harvest had not been got in.^a Having perceived it, he called^b to him to go back^c into the road. The coachman remarked to him that he would not arrive in (*à*) time at the place of meeting.^d " Be it so," replied the prince; " I would rather^e miss ten appointments^d than occasion injury to the field of a poor countryman."

^a Where the harvest, &c., write, of which the crop was not yet harvested (*levée.*) ^b Called, *crier.* ^c Go back, *rentrer.* ^d *Rendez-vous.* ^e Would rather, *aimer mieux.*

Alphonso, king of Aragon, was riding one day on horseback. A page, who was walking before him, wounded him through heedlessness, by pulling the branch of a tree, which struck him in (*à*) the eye, and made the blood gush out. This accident at first^a frightened all the lords of his suite, who instantly^a hastened, and drew near^b him. The king, notwithstanding the

pain that he felt, cheered them, and then said to them quietly:^c
 "What gives me the most concern,^d is the sorrow of this poor
 page, who is the cause of my wound."

^a See remark on Adverbs, page 96. ^bDrew near, s'approcher de. ^c With a tranquil air. ^d peine.

A wounded soldier having been forgotten on the field of battle, one only friend, his companion, his dog, had remained near him. Inconsolable, without food, he had passed two days over his master's body, resolved not to survive him (*lui.*) Suddenly he perceived (*Pret. Ind.*) some slight movement. The eye of his cherished master opened again^b to the light. He breathes! He still lives! The generous animal covers him with (*de*) caresses, he licks his wounds, he warms his icy-cold^c limbs. The soldier lifts himself up,^d but, exhausted by his long agony, he falls back powerless;^e he will die of weakness. Where can he look for any assistance? Where find succour? On all sides silence and death! But what (*que*) can not instinct directed by love accomplish? With an eager scent,^f the dog questions space, and bounding with (*de*) joy, he sets off like an arrow, returns still more quickly, and brings to his fainting master the half of a loaf which he has discovered in the midst of the dead bodies.^g

^aAuprès de ^b Opened again, *Pret. Ind.* of *se rouvrir*.

^cGlacés. ^d To lift up one's self, *se soulever*. ^e Sans force.

^fNez. ^gDead bodies, *cadavres*.

The reply which the famous Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi,^a made to a lady of Campania,^b is very celebrated. This lady, who was very rich, and still more haughty, after having^c displayed before the eyes of Cornelia, in a visit that she made^d to her, her diamonds, pearls, and most precious jewels, begged her earnestly^e to show her hers also. Cornelia dexterously turned^f the conversation upon another subject^g until the return of her sons, who had gone to the public schools. When they returned,^h andⁱ entered into their mother's room, "Behold," said she to the lady of Campania, showing them to her, "behold my jewels and my ornaments!"

^a Gracques. ^b Of Campania, *Campanienne*. ^c Infin. mood.

^drendre. ^e Avec instance. ^f Fit tomber. ^g Matière, f.

^hPr. Ant. ⁱ After and, supply that they.

THE TULIP AND THE ROSE.

A tulip and a rose were neighbours in the same garden. They were both exceedingly beautiful; yet the gardener paid^a most care and most attention to^a the rose. The tulip, vain of her exterior charms, and not being able to bear the thought of being abandoned for another, reproached^b the gardener with his partiality. "Why is my beauty thus neglected?" she asked him. "Are not my colors more brilliant, more variegated, and more attractive,^c than those of the rose? why then do you prefer her to me, and bestow^d on her all your affection?" "Do not be discontented, beautiful tulip," answered the gardener; "I know your beauties, and I admire them as they deserve (*it*), but there are in my favorite rose odors and internal charms which beauty alone cannot afford^e me."

External beauty strikes at first sight,^f but we should prefer internal merit.

^a Paid to *avoir* *pour*. ^b Reproached to the gardener his, &c. ^c Engageantes. ^d donner. ^e Procurer.

^f At first sight, *d'abord*.

MAHMOUD, KHAN OF TARTARY.

A poor woman complained to Mahmoud, Khan of Tartary^a, who conquered Persia in the tenth century, against (*de*) a person who had murdered her only son in the province of Yrac, in Persia. "How would you have one do^b justice at such a distance?" said Mahmoud. "Why did you conquer countries which you cannot govern at such a distance?" replied the unfortunate mother.

^a Khan of Tartary, *Kan des Tartares*. ^b How would you have one do? *Comment voulez-vous qu'on fasse?*

LA FONTAINE.

Of^a the works of this author, nothing can be recommended except^b his fables. In these^c he has surpassed every other writer, and the name of the Inimitable La Fontaine has been given him by common consent.^d His fables are perfectly natural, without the least affectation, and replete with^e wit. He was a man of extreme simplicity of manners; full of candor and probity; but in society was always absent^f and thoughtful, so much so,^g that he often spoke to his friends without knowing them.

^a Of, *parmi*. ^b Write, one can recommend only. ^c Write, it is there that. ^d By common consent, *d'un commun accord*. ^e Replete with, *pleines de*. ^f Write, he had always the mind absent. ^g So much so, *à tel point*.

SWISS ANECDOTE.

An inhabitant of the canton of Schwitz came one day to (*vers*) his neighbour Gaspard, who was working in a meadow, and said to him, "My friend, thou knowest that we are at variance about^a this piece^c of ground : I have applied to the judge, because neither of us is sufficiently learned^b to know which of us is right; ^c therefore we must both appear before him to-morrow." "Frantz," answered Gaspard, "thou seest that I have mowed the whole of the meadow; I must get in^d the hay to-morrow; I cannot go." "What is to be done?"^e resumed the other, "how can I disappoint^f the judge, who has fixed upon^g to-morrow to (*pour*) decide on (*de*) the affair? Besides, I think it necessary to know to whom the ground belongs before^h gathering (*Inf. Mood.*) the crop." They had thus disputed for some time, when Gaspard seized the hand of Frantz, and exclaimed, "I'll tell thee what,ⁱ my friend : go to Schwitz alone, explain to the judge thy reasons and mine; argue on both sides;^j why should I go thither myself?" "Agreed,"^k said Frantz; since thou trustest me with the management^l of this business, depend upon it^m I shall act for the best."ⁿ

The affair being thus settled, Frantz set off next day for the town, explained his reasons, and argued pro and con^o with (*de*) all his might. As soon as the verdict^p was given,^q he hastened^r to (*de*) return to his neighbour. "I congratulate thee, friend Gaspard," cried he, as soon as he perceived him, "the meadow is thine,^s and I am glad that this business is^t finished." From^u that day, (says the Swiss Chronicle, from which^v this anecdote is extracted,^w) the two peasants lived in perfect friendship.

^a To be at variance about, *avoir un différend pour*. ^b Learned, *instruit*.^c See page 90. ^d To get in, *ramasser*. ^e Write, what is it necessary to do? ^f Disappoint, *manquer de parole à*. ^g Fixed upon, *choisi*. ^h Before, *avant de*. ⁱ I'll tell thee what, *Je vais te dire ce qu'il y a*. ^j Write, the two sides.^k Agreed, *ainsi conclu*.^l *Conduite*, f.^m Write, be assured. ⁿ For the best, *de mon mieux*. ^o Pro and con, *pour et contre*. ^p *Jugement*, m.^q *Prononcé*. ^r Hasten, from *se hâter*. ^s Is thine, *t'appartient*. ^t See remark on the subjunctive mood, pages 85, 86. ^u *Depuis*. ^v From which, *d'où*. ^w To extract, *tirer*.

THE ACORN AND THE PUMPKIN.

A villager, contemplating the size^a of the pumpkin and the smallness of its stem,^b exclaimed: "Of (*A*) what was the Author of Nature thinking,^c when he made^d that plant? Its stem is so little proportioned to its size, that it cannot support it, and its fruit is obliged to lie on the ground and spoil.^e That fruit would have been better placed on this oak: it is a large strong tree. And again,^f why does not the acorn, which is not bigger than my little finger, grow on a small stem?"

These reflections embarrassed him greatly. In the mean time he lies down^s at the foot of an oak to take a little nap : but he could not sleep. The wind was strong; it blew down^h some acorns; one fellⁱ on the nose of our critic; the blood gushed out.^j "Oh! oh!" said he, changing his tune,^k "I see now that God has made right^l what he has made. If these acorns had been pumpkins, they would have broken my head."^m" So he returned home, praising God for (*de*) every thing.

^a *Grosseur*, f. ^b Write, how much its stem is small. ^c Was thinking, from *songer*. ^d When he made, write, in making. ^e To spoil, *se gâter*. ^f *Encore*. ^g To lie down, *se coucher*. ^h To blow down, *abattre*. ⁱ One fell, *il en tomba un*. ^j To gush out, *sortir*. ^k His tune, *de langage*. ^l *Bien*. ^m Write, they would have broken to me the head.

THE YOUNG FLY.

A young fly was with her mother on a chimney wall,^a quite^b near a pot, in which^c soup was boiling.

The old fly, who had business elsewhere, said to her daughter on^d flying away : "Stay where thou art, my child ; do not leave thy place until my return." "Why, mamma?" asked the little one. "Because I am afraid that thou wilt go^e too near that boiling spring." It is the pot that she called by that name.^f "And why must I not go near^g it?" "Because thou wouldest fall in,^h and be drowned in itⁱ." "And why would I fall into it?" "I cannot tell thee the reason; but trust to^k my experience. Every time that a fly has taken it into her head^l to fly over one of these springs, from which^m so many vapors rise,ⁿ I have always seen that she fell in without ever rising from it again^o."

The mother thought she had said^p enough, and flew away. But the little one laughing^q at her advice, said to herself : "Aged people are always too careful. Why wish to deprive me of the innocent pleasure of fluttering a little over this smoking spring? Have I not wings, and am I not prudent enough to avoid accidents? In short, mamma, it is in vain for you to talk,^r and to allege your experience to me, I will amuse myself in fluttering^s a little around the spring; and I should like^t to know what would make me go down^u into it."^v

So saying^w she flies off; but she was scarcely over^x the pot, when, made giddy by the steam which was rising from it, she fell in.^z Before expiring,^a she still had time to utter these words: "Unhappy are the children who do not listen to^b the advice of their parents!"

^a The wall of a chimney. ^b Quite, *assez*. ^c In which, *où*. ^d On, *en*. ^e Wilt go, subj. pres. of *s'approcher*. ^f By that name, *ainsi*. ^g To go near, *s'approcher*. ^h In, *dedans*. ⁱ Be drowned in it, *t'y noyerais*. ^j Into it, *y*. ^k Trust, from *croire*; to, *en*. ^l To take it into one's head, *s'aviser*. ^m From which, *d'où*. ⁿ To rise, *s'exhaler*.

^eTo rise again, remonter. ^fShe had said, write, to have said.
^gTo laugh at, se moquer de. ^hIt is in vain for you to talk, vous avez beau dire. ⁱWrite, to flutter. ^jShould like, voudrais bien.
^kGo down, descendre. ^lInto it, y. ^mWrite, in saying that.
ⁿOver, au dessus de. ^oMade giddy, étourdie. ^pFell in, s'y laissa tomber. ^qAvant d'expirer. ^rTo listen to, écouter.

THE ABENAKI.

During one of the wars in America, a company of Abenakis^a (a tribe of Indians,) defeated a small body^b of British^c troops. The vanquished could not escape from (*d*) enemies more nimble than they in running,^d and eager^e to pursue them.

A young English officer, chased^f by two savages, who came up^g to him with raised battle-axes^h, had no hope of escapingⁱ from death. At the same time, an old Indian, armed with (*de*) a bow, approaches him and prepares to pierce him, with (*de*) an arrow; but after having taken aim at^j him, he lowers his bow suddenly, and runs to throw himself between the young officer and the two barbarians, who were going to massacre him. The latter retired with respect.

The old man took the Englishman by the hand, encouraged^k him by his caresses, and conducted him to his cabin, where he treated him with a kindness which never varied, (*se démentit*.) He made him (*of him*) less his slave than his companion; he taught him (*to him*) the language of the Abénakis, and the rude arts practised^l by (*chez*) these people. They lived very happily together.^m One thing only gave uneasiness to the officer; sometimes the old man used to fixⁿ his (*the*) eyes upon him, and after having looked at^o him, he dropped (*let fall*) some tears.

On (*d*) the return of the spring, the savages resumed their (*the*) arms and took the field.^p The old man, who was still sufficiently robust to bear the fatigues of war, went out with them, accompanied by (*de*) his prisoner. The Abénakis marched more than (*de*) two hundred leagues through (*à travers*.) the forests; at last they arrived at a plain, where they discovered a British encampment.^q The old man showed^r it to his prisoner, watching (*in observing*) his countenance. "There are thy brothers," said he to him; "there are the enemies who are awaiting us to give us battle. Listen! I have saved thy life^s; I have taught thee to make a canoe, a bow and arrows, to handle the battle-axe, and to surprise the beaver in the forest. What wast thou when I led thee to (*dans*) my hut? Thy hands were those of a child; they served neither to procure thee food, nor to defend thee. Thou knewest nothing. Thou owest every thing to me. Wilt thou unite thyself to thy brothers, and lift up the hatchet against us?"

The Englishman declared that he would rather (*would like better to*) lose his (*the*) life a thousand times, than shed the blood of his deliverer.

The Abénaki covered^t his face with both his hands, bending down^u his (*the*) head; and after having (*Infin. Mood*) been some time in this attitude, he looked at the young Englishman, and said to him, in (*de*) a tone of mingled^v tenderness and grief, "Hast thou a father?" "My father," said the young man, "was living when I left^w my country." "Alas!" cries the Indian, "how(*que*) unhappy he must be!"^x and, after a moment of silence, he added, "Dost thou know that I have been a father? I am one (*le*) no longer, (*plus.*) I saw my son fall in battle^y; he was at my side; he was covered with wounds when he fell. But I have avenged him!" He pronounced these words with vehemence, (*force.*) All his body trembled. He was almost stifled with (*par*) groans, which he would not suffer^z to escape. His eyes were restless;^a his tears did not flow. He became calm^b by degrees,^c and turning himself towards the east, where the sun was rising, he said to the young officer, "Dost thou see that beautiful sky resplendent with (*de*) light? Hast thou any pleasure in (*à*) looking at it?" "Yes," replied the Englishman, "I have pleasure in looking at that beautiful sky." "I have none," said the Indian, in shedding a torrent of tears. Some moments after, he shows to the young man a magnolia in bloom.^d "Dost thou see that beautiful tree?" said he to him, "and dost thou look at it with pleasure?" "Yes," replied the young man, "I have pleasure in looking at it." "I no longer have any," said the Indian hastily^e; and immediately he added: "Depart! go back to thy father, that he may still have pleasure in seeing the rising^f sun, and the flowers of the spring."

^aAbénakis. ^bA small body of troops, *un détachement*. ^cAnglais. ^dIn running, *à la course*. ^eAcharnés. ^fPressé. ^gTo come up to, aborder. ^hWrite, the axe raised. ⁱTo escape from, *se dérober à*. ^jTo take aim at, ajuster. ^kFrom rassurer. ^lPractised, *en usage*. ^mWrite, much pleased with one another. ⁿSee Remark on the Imperfect, pages 79, 80. ^oTo look at, regarder. ^pTo take the field, *se mettre en campagne*. ^qCamp, m. ^rTo show, *faire voir*. ^sWrite, I to thee have saved the life. ^tWrite, put the two hands over his face. ^uBending down, *en baissant*. ^vWrite, mingled with (*de*). ^wPret. Ind. ^xWrite, how he must be unhappy. ^yCombat, m. ^zLaisser. ^aégarés. ^bTo become calm, *se calmer*. ^cBy degrees, *peu à peu*, ^dIn bloom, *en fleurs*. ^eAvec précipitation. ^fWrite, the sun which rises,

QUELQUES IDIOMES TRÈS-USITÉS.

- It wants, it lacks. Il s'en faut.
 It wants little of this vase being full. Il s'en faut de peu que ce vase ne soit plein.
 To have a grudge against some one. En vouloir à quelqu'un.
 He has a grudge against you. Il vous en veut.
 To lay the blame on some one. S'en prendre à quelqu'un.
 To manage, to set about. S'y prendre.
 He manages badly. Il s'y prend mal.
 To find fault with, to blame. Trouver à redire.
 I find nothing to blame in that work. Je ne trouve rien à redire dans cet ouvrage.
 To be at stake. His life is at stake. Y aller de. Il y va de sa vie.
 To aim at (with a gun). Coucher en joue.
 To be in vain. Avoir beau.
 To overlook, to command the view. Donner sur.
 My windows overlook the street. Mes fenêtres donnent sur la rue.
 To leave it to. S'en rapporter à.
 I leave it to yourself. Je m'en rapporte à vous-même.
 To abide by. S'en tenir à.
 I abide by your decision. Je m'en tiens à votre décision.
 To fail satisfying. Laisser à désirer.
 It is all over with. C'en est fait de.
 Of course, that is understood. Cela va s'en dire, c'est entendu.
 To escape with, to get clear. En être quitte pour.
 To communicate to, to impart. Faire part de à.
 Will you communicate to me the news. Me ferez-vous part des nouvelles.
 To be contending, to be at it. Etre aux prises.
 He is contending with able captains. Il est aux prises avec des capitaines habiles.
 By stealth. A la dérobée.
 To think much of, to value. Faire cas de.
 That man values only money. Cet homme ne fait cas que de l'argent.
 To succeed in. Venir à bout de.
 The thing is difficult, but we shall succeed in it. La chose est difficile, mais nous en viendrons à bout.
 Topsyturvy. Sens dessus dessous.

To begin speaking.	Prendre la parole.
To laugh in the face.	Rire au nez.
To break through.	Se faire jour à travers.
He breaks through the crowd.	Il se fait jour à travers la foule.
To do one's best.	Faire de son mieux.
I do my best.	Je fais de mon mieux.
That affair is delayed much.	Cette affaire traîne en longueur.
He protracts things.	Il traîne les choses en longueur.
Let us return to our subject.	Revenons à nos moutons.
Within a little.	A peu de chose près.
To cook, to prepare victuals.	Faire la cuisine.
Without striking a blow.	Sans coup férir.
To have one's way.	Faire à sa tête.
To lose one's wits.	Perdre la tête.
By handfuls.	A belles mains.
In the French fashion.	A la française.
With hue and cry.	A cor et à cri.
To his face.	A sa barbe.
To have a fine opportunity.	Avoir beau jeu.
To be hot-headed.	Avoir la tête près du bonnet.
Within an inch of.	A deux doigts de.
To have a place to stop at.	Avoir un pied-à-terre.
I am over head and ears in business.	J'ai des affaires par-dessus la tête.
To strike colours.	Baisser pavillon.
A far-fetched argument.	Un raisonnement tiré par les cheveux.
He is like the dog in the manger.	Il est comme le chien du jardinier.
Dog latin.	Du latin de cuisine.
To pass a sleepless night.	Passer une nuit blanche.
By the way, by the bye.	En passant, soit dit en passant.
To talk at random.	Parler à tort et à travers.
To lie, to sleep in the open air.	Coucher à la belle étoile.
Not to know a <i>B</i> from a bull's foot.	Ne savoir ni <i>A</i> ni <i>B</i> .
Store is no sore.	Abondance de biens ne nuit pas.
To look for a knot in a bulrush.	Chercher midi à quatorze heures.

